THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 6.

Disraeli's Address to the Conservatives—The Strictures on Minister Johnson's Conduct.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to December 6.

ENGLAND.

English Comment on Minister Johnson's Course.

The *Daily News* of the 4th says:—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, a genial Southern gentleman, succeeds Mr. Adams, and takes our hearts by storm with his frank address and overpowering eloquence. He is still with us, but Lord Stanley leaves the Foreign Office, and with it leaves the Alabama question, possibly to be a source of difficulty to his unknown successor. This is not according to bargain. We were assured that all was settled, and there was no more to do; and when the band struck up and the blue fire blazed, and in the centre of the tableau Mr. Reverdy Johnson was seen falling on Mr. Laird's neck, it was hoped that the touching spectacle was a fit emblem of the complete reconciliation of the two countries. And so we trust it soon may be, despite the miserable embarrassments of the moment; but just now we are once more reminded that great transactions move but slowly. A letter by an American gentleman shows that public opinion in the United States has not been advancing side by side with that of our own public, and that in fact some of the occurrences which have awakened in us the sentiment of the sublime have kindled in them a feeling of indignation. Mr. Smalley does not pretend to write as a calm, philosophical observer, but as a patriotic American. For us, however, the significance of his letter does not consist in the warmth of his sentiment or the accuracy of his reasonings, but is measured strictly by the amount of evidence which it supplies of the present state of American feeling as it has been excited by Mr. Reverdy Johnson's fraternization with the more prominent enemies of his country. The quotations he has supplied from the American press of all parties show how widespread is the prevailing irritation. As Englishmen, wishing for nothing but the complete restoration of friendly relations between this country and America, we are sorry for it. Our American friends will, however, understand that our point of view is removed from theirs by the whole breadth of the Atlantic. We have on more than one occasion expressed a fear that Mr. Reverdy Johnson was not going the way to carry his countrymen with him; but the language of the chief American journals shows, we think, that the effect of his line of conduct is not well understood on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Reverdy Johnson is exceedingly popular here; but the reason is not because he has met Mr. Roebuck and Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. Laird, but because, coming amongst us clear of all complications with the past, and living much in public, he has always manifested a sincere desire to promote friendly relations between the two countries. If, as some believe, he at first fell into the error of taking those three gentlemen for representative Englishmen, he undoubtedly knows better by this time, and must see that his civilities to them might have been postponed without retarding the success of his mission. We in England wish to look at this Alabama question in a practical way. If our cousins like to make a sentimental matter of it, we have no alternative but to wait. We are more disposed, however, to trust to their sound sense and deeper feeling, and to believe that they will see the wisdom of leaving the matter in the hands of statesmen to confirm and perfect what has so far been done for closing the breach between two countries whose differences must always be the misfortune of the whole world. We, at least, may claim the merit of an impartial point of view when we express the opinion that the removal of Mr. Reverdy Johnson before the Alabama difficulty is disposed of would be the deliberate sacrifice of a most efficacious agency in the work of peace.

A Correspondent's Second Letter on our Minister.

The *Daily News* of the 5th publishes the following reply to the foregoing article and to Mr. Johnson's speech:—

Sir:—I was sorry to read the last sentence of your article this morning on Mr. Reverdy Johnson, just as I was sorry Mr. Bright should go to the Birmingham dinner, and for the same reason. You both make, I think, the same mistake in supposing that any testimonies, even from such tried friends to America, can now relieve the resentment against Mr. Johnson, or promote the success of his convention. You and Mr. Bright are Englishmen, and Americans will at once say that, as Mr. Reverdy Johnson has made a treaty most advantageous and agreeable to England, and which you do not think dishonorable to America, it is natural you should do your best to help it through. We do not expect from you a sentiment of indignation so strong as ours against Mr. Johnson for his peculiar commerce with Messrs. Roebuck and Laird—though my published letter has brought me more than one response from eminent English Liberals, not less sympathetic than the many which Americans have sent me. But you cannot expect us to accept your approval or toleration of Mr. Johnson as a counterbalance to that of our old enemies. It excites in our minds no surprise to find Mr. Johnson willing to dine with Mr. Bright; our only surprise would be if there should prove to be anybody whose invitation to dinner he would refuse.

Mr. Johnson, without offering any further explanation, reiterates his assertion that the Alabama difficulty is absolutely settled. It is idle to go on exchanging naked contradictions on such a point. Mr. Johnson has a score of friends in the Tory press, to some one of whom he may think it possible, without loss of dignity, to furnish an answer to the question. How does he know that two-thirds of the members of the United States Senate—two-thirds of those present being required by the Constitution to ratify any treaty—will approve his convention with Lord Stanley? Until ratified, the contract is executory—there is no treaty, only the possibility of a treaty; and to assert that a compact requiring such a ratification is complete, is to insult the intelligence of the nation to which the assurance is given.

I will not ask you for space to comment on the personal part of Mr. Johnson's Birmingham speech. He has discovered a compendious and decisive method of dealing with his opponents. Whoever criticizes his conduct is, says Mr. Johnson, no gentleman. This kind of reply may be—I have been given to understand it is—effective in Maryland. In England it does not seem to me to require or permit any rejoinder. I am, etc.,

GEORGE W. SMALLEY,
Osborne House, Holland Park, Dec. 4.

A Sharp Reply.

Upon which the *Daily News* comments as follows, with a quite unnecessary sharpness:—

Mr. Smalley, in the short letter which we print in another column, tells us that Mr. Bright and the *Daily News* are both mistaken in supposing that anything we can say in praise of Mr. Reverdy Johnson will have any effect on opinion in the United States, for that his countrymen will say that we are merely writing in favor of a treaty that is advantageous to England. Why then, we take the liberty of asking, is English opinion appealed to by Americans? Is it only valuable when it is found to harmonize with preconceived expectations? "Certain eminent English Liberals," Mr. Smalley tells us, have written to him in a sense the reverse of our article, and he evidently values their opinion. We beg to assure Mr. Smalley and his friends that we make no pretension to prescribe to Americans the degree of estimation in which they should hold their Minister. We have expressed the best opinion we have been able to form from a purely English point of view, and there we leave the question.

The British Cabinet—Disraeli's Resignation.

From the London Times, December 3.

We are requested by Mr. Disraeli to publish the following circular:—

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both houses of Parliament. When her Majesty's Government, in the spring of the year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it. They, therefore, felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voice of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose. Although the general election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons. Under these circumstances her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honor and to the policy they support not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible they must be in a minority. In thus acting, her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsels to the sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects. While ready at all times to give a fair consideration, and willing to aid any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last session, rife, as they believe it to be, with many casualties to society and the state, they will continue, in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

B. DISRAELI.
Downing street, December 2, 1868.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Russian Harvest.

The *Northern Post* gives some interesting information regarding the results of this year's harvest in Russia. It appears that in the provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Lithuania, Kalouga, Smolensk, Novgorod, Olonetz (one of the largest), South Podolia, and Poltava, the drouth was so great that there is some reason to fear a renewal of the famine of last year. In twenty other districts the harvest was a little better than was expected; but it has only been really satisfactory in the north. The crops in the Government of Archangel, which suffered most from the famine, have this year been exceptionally good. Large sums of money have been forwarded by the Government to the threatened provinces, and Courland has been specially exempted from the import duty on corn and meal.

The Spanish Cabinet.

The Madrid *Impartial* of the 29th of November publishes the following list of the probable members of the Government, in the event of a republic being proclaimed:—

Espartero, President of the Republic.
Orense, Minister of Finance.
Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Figureras, Minister of the Interior.
Sorni, Minister of Justice.
Pierrad, Minister of War and Marine.

THE RECENT CALAMITY.

An Incident of the Ohio River Disaster—Identification of a Corpse.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Dec. 14.

Among the victims to the recent heartrending and terrible river calamity on the beautiful Ohio, were Mrs. Commodore Thompson, a young married lady of New Orleans, on her way back to the Crescent City, and a companion named Mrs. Griffin, who had resided in the same place. The day following the awful night of the accident the bodies of both these ladies were found, it was thought, and taken charge of by grief-stricken friends for interment. They were placed in the Episcopal church at Madison, Indiana, not far from the scene of the wreck, and the ladies of the parish very kindly rendered the remains every proper attention and prepared them for the grave.

Their funerals took place in Christ Church, Rev. James Runcel, D. D., officiating. The graves were prepared, and the interesting funeral services had progressed nigh to an end when a message was received from Commodore Thompson, directing that the bodies of his wife and Mrs. Griffin be forwarded to Philadelphia for interment there. At the same moment Mr. Wolff, cousin of Miss Fahnestock, who was also lost in the disaster, appeared in the church and laid claim to the supposed body of Mrs. Thompson as that of his unfortunate relative. The friends of Mrs. Thompson insisted that the charred corpse belonged to her, and in order to prove that they were not mistaken, produced evidence to show that their deceased friend owned and wore a plain gold ring on her finger, with the name "Grace" engraved inside, and it was by this ornament that they had succeeded in identifying the body. Mr. Wolff was surprised at this announcement, as it was on just such a ring of that identical shape, and bearing the very same simple legend "Grace," that he depended on making good his claims to the corpse as that of Miss Fahnestock.

He had positive knowledge of her owning and wearing such a ring in life, and was doubly assured of the fact by telegrams from Pittsburg asserting that while here, just a few days before her terrible death, the young lady had on her finger such a ring. Here was a dilemma. The friends of Mrs. Thompson were equally positive with those of Miss Fahnestock that the ring found on the corpse had been worn by her, and beyond doubt fixed identification. After a calm discussion the friends determined to forward the body to Philadelphia and there endeavor to solve the mystery. The two lost ladies were of about the same size and build, and as the clothing had all been burned away and the features horribly mutilated, the confusion arising from the remarkable coincidence of both having rings on their fingers of exactly the same kind and bearing the same legend was quite natural and of course sorely distressed the respective friends.

The corpse arrived in Philadelphia, and the question of identification still remained unsettled. As a last resort several gentlemen of the medical profession were called to bring science to solve the perplexing problem. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the disfigured body was not that of a married lady, and the friends of Mrs. Thompson willingly acquiesced in the decision, and the corpse was surrendered for burial to the relatives of Miss Fahnestock. The coincidence of the rings was very remarkable, and had both the lost ladies occupied the same relations in life, the identification, perhaps, never could have been made, unless, indeed, the body of Mrs. Thompson be yet dragged in from the river in such preservation as to render the features recognizable.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Now that the political situation is settled, the next question is our industrial and financial prospects. In those matters no man in the whole country stands higher than Judge Kelley. He has made labor, trade, commerce, and finance a study, and his views show a depth of thought and breadth of grasp peculiar to himself. His reflection on the causes of decay and weakness at the South, as compared with the life and vigor of other sections of the Union, points him out as the man to devise ways and means for our redemption. As Judge Kelley was one of the first of the radical Republicans to declare for General Grant as the man for the crisis, it is to be hoped that the latter will call him to the head of the Treasury.—*N. C. Standard.*

PARAGUAY.

Later News from the Seat of War—Situation of the Opposing Armies.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Nov. 7.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay is that 6000 to 8000 men had been transferred to the west bank of the Paraguay to effect the proposed movement on the rear of the Paraguayan position below Vileta, and that the expedition was hard at work cutting a passage through the dense vegetation and bridging the numerous minor streams. It is believed that a fortnight would be occupied in reaching the lowest mouth of the river Pilcomayo, and that the division would be there embarked and passed to the opposite side of the Paraguay, in the rear of the Paraguayan position.

Six iron-clads were above the Paraguayan batteries at Angostura, cutting off river communication between that point and Asuncion, and it is said that as soon as the expedition in the Chaco had made its road all the iron-clads, some wooden gunboats, and a number of flats and barges would force the Angostura batteries, the strength of which appears to have been exaggerated, and would co-operate in the rear movement. It is not probable, however, that, once the allies are on the point of assaulting the Paraguayan position from its weakest point, Lopez will risk his fortunes upon the result of the engagement. Since the bloody fight of Tuyuty, a year ago, his policy has been altogether defensive, and simply to take advantage of the unenterprising tactics of the leaders opposed to him, in order to wear out their forces and the financial powers of the allies. In this course he has been eminently successful, and for a year has continued to abandon position after position just at the critical moment when the slow-moving allies were seriously menacing him, but abandoning only to delay them again at some fresh position, before which their armies would lie decimating their ranks by disease and emptying their treasuries.

As Humaita, Timo, and Tebicuary, so will Vileta be abandoned in turn for another position still more costly to assail; but the Paraguayan war will continue until the allies abandon the inglorious task in disgust or bankruptcy, or until a leader is placed in command whose activity will apply the needed styptic to the continuous Paraguayan evacuations. The health of the army was not good, as, although the epidemic of cholera, which raged for a short time, had passed away, intermittent and other fevers were very prevalent, owing to the heavy rains and excessively hot weather, to bad food, and to the unhealthy and confined state of the camp, placed on a narrow strip of slightly raised land, bordered by immense swamps and the marshy bank of the river. A Paraguayan deserter from the batteries of Angostura says that the nearest battery has five cannon, and the other, at a distance of three hundred yards, has ten or twelve; that at Asuncion there were three 60-pounders.

He also said that Lopez was trying to get a chain across the river; that the commander at Angostura was an Englishman named Thompson, who had also a brother, lieutenant in Lopez' army; that in Asuncion were six armed steamers; that the army was estimated by some at 14,000 men, by others, 20,000. The iron-clad Salvado came down past Angostura on the 8th of October, in consequence of needing some repairs. On passing the batteries she was fired into, and a ball striking an iron ring drove the hot metal under the turret to the door of the powder magazine. The Silvado proceeded to Humaita to effect her repairs, but the Lima Barros and Alagoas went up next morning to join the advanced division, it being judged advisable to strengthen it against any attempt at boarding. This division remained some miles below Asuncion. Having erected a look-out on shore, the force in guard of it was suddenly attacked by 300 Paraguayans and forced to retreat to the iron-clads, which then opened with grape and drove the Paraguayans off.

DUELLING.

A Ferocious Encounter Between a Creole and a Frenchman.

From the N. O. Crescent, Dec. 13.

The famous duelling ground on the Metairie Ridge, known as "The Oaks," was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code either in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were the one a native creole of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth; the provocation a blow in the face at the hand of the creole; the weapons were broadswords; the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field, accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning, sprang at each other like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried, when suddenly an up cut from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The *riposte* from the creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, laying the inside open, and exposing his teeth.

Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back, had a handkerchief bound round his face, and again put himself in attitude of offense. His first lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist, between the rib and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed also through the off arm. An attempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point, but the man with the handkerchief around his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, asseverating that naught should quiet his animosity except a cut across his throat. The battle was renewed and lasted until the creole had received eight wounds and the other six, all severe and painful, but none, it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity, and endurance, and during the course of the bloody encounter neither was willing to give up the contest until both had to let their hands fall helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home after having their wounds dressed, and though the creole had two more wounds, his situation was more comfortable and less critical than that of his antagonist.

—The prettiest blonde in New York dyes her hair.

—Louisville sells 50 hogsheads of tobacco daily.

—Pub. Doc.—The city physician.—*Lowell Courier.*

—Augusta, Ark., is under martial law.

—An Albanian has been arrested for stealing a dog. What a mean puppy!

—Dall' Ongaro, the Italian poet, thinks of coming to America to lecture on Dante.

—A Brooklyn druggist has paid $5000 for advising a fatal dose of morphine for a lady patient.

—The monogram on P. T. Barnum's doorknob is translated, "Pull The Bell."

—Morristown, N. J., thinks three dollars a muzzle is too much for a dog-tax.

—The records of the mustering office at Columbus, Ohio, filled two freight cars when sent to Washington.

—A Montana hunter has bagged a panther nine feet long "from tip to tip."

—Paris doctors are puzzled by a new disease, writers' palsy, which they ascribe to the use of steel pens.

—A Jamaica professor predicts another earthquake for California about these days.

—A nurse at Westchester, N. Y., has an unsafe habit of feeding infants with pins.

—Constant Mayer has finished his "Good Words," and his friends say a good word for it.

—Two Belgian editors fought a duel near Brussels, and wounded each other in the back.

—The Alaska purchase seems to have been a sell for journalists as well as for Russia.

—A Milwaukee girl stole a quart of whisky, drank it, and died.

—The "belle of the evening and cynosure of all eyes," of whom we hear so much, made her last appearance at a sociable at Yonkers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Arkansas Troubles—Outrages by the Militia, and Protests from the People—Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

Financial and Commercial

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu Advices—Celebrating Grant's Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The steamer Montana has arrived from Honolulu with advices to December 10. General McCook, United States Minister is a passenger.

Malo Likuanoa, the father of King Kamehameha, died Nov. 29, and his body laid in state. On the 28th the flags of the foreign consulates and the shipping in the harbors were displayed at half mast. The United States steamer Ossipee fired minute guns during the day.

There was no public celebration of the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Hawaiian Government on the 28th, except a salute fired from the Punch-bowl battery, owing to the death of his Majesty's father.

The residents of Honolulu, on the reception of the news of the election of General Grant and Schuyler Colfax, had a torchlight procession, and the shipping in the harbor and the greater portion of the flagstaffs on the island displayed bunting.

Advices from the island of Hawaii state that a heavy shock of earthquake occurred Nov. 16, and that shocks were frequent during the latter part of November, the air being filled with sparks. The volcano of Mauna Loa is again active.

The meteoric showers on Nov. 14 were very brilliant at the island.

The ship Ceylon sailed for Boston Nov. 23, with a cargo valued at $190,000. Ship Garsting sailed from Barker's Island Dec. 1.

Loading for New Bedford, ships Robert L. Lane and Jolani Bohring; for Bremen, ship A. J. Pope.

The last of the whaling fleet had arrived, making 59 vessels for the season, with a catch of 42,000 barrels of oil and 730,000 pounds of bone. Whalers arrived since Nov. 18 are ship James Allen, with 1050 barrels of oil and 16,000 pounds of bone; ship Tidia, 4000 barrels of oil and 7000 pounds of bone; ship Cornelius Howland, 1100 barrels of oil and 16,000 pounds of bone; ship Concordia, 600 barrels of oil and 18,000 pounds of bone; ship Julian, 1100 barrels of oil and 18,000 pounds of bone; ship General Scott, 1100 barrels of oil and 15,000 pounds of bone; ship Seine, 300 barrels of oil; and ship Owashanks, 800 barrels of oil and 11,500 pounds of bone.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sad Condition of Things in Arkansas—Railroad and Telegraph Enterprises—A Lucky Apple Man.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Several persons belonging here, who went to Arkansas lately to settle, have returned with gloomy accounts of the condition of the country. In Augusta, located on the White river, all business was suspended in consequence of the riotous proceedings, and the people were rapidly leaving town.

Work was commenced a few days ago on the junction of the Colorado Central Railroad with the Denver Pacific.

A new telegraph line has just been completed from Santa Fe to Denver.

An old man named Brown, who has been peddling apples on the ferry-boats here for many years past, received intelligence here yesterday, through Archbishop Kenrick, of a fortune having been left him by a deceased friend in Ireland, amounting to thirty thousand pounds.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The State of Affairs Growing Worse—All Manner of Outrages on Citizens.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The *Appeal* this morning says:—"In addition to the news contained in our special despatches from Duval's Bluffs, we learn from passengers just from the St. Francis river, by steamer Linton, that negro militia companies are being raised and sent to the scene of the disturbance. Our informants report that on their downward trip they met at Philip Bar one company of negro militia, at Helena another, both on their way to Cross county, where they will march up Crowley's ridge. One of the companies is commanded by the notorious Hawkins, and has committed all sorts of outrages. We are informed that they robbed and plundered the people indiscriminately of everything they could lay hands on, horses and mules especially. They have committed several murders, and threaten with death all who remonstrate at all.

"We learn that the villain Upham and his crew have threatened to seize Colonel D. C. Cross and put him to death. Luckily Colonel Cross is out of the reach of him. Many of the oldest citizens have been compelled to leave their homes, and those that have not have been seized and held as prisoners and hostages. Like Upham, Hawkins and others rely on this fact to save themselves from being attacked. We await further news with great interest."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜. New York prices of last night not having been received, the stock market is heavy and unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 18—A. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes 70f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 2000 for speculation; stock 354,000 bales, of which 51,000 are American. Breadstuffs firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 18—A. M.—Sperm oil, £92@93; sugar quiet, afloat and to arrive.

HAVRE, Dec. 18.—Cotton last night was unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The decrease in the Bank of France since last week is 11,000,000f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 18—P. M.—Reuter's telegram giving closing prices of American securities in New York last night has been received. United States five-twenties are dull. Erie Railroad, 27½; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Stock afloat, 255,000 bales, of which 110,000 are American. Naval stores heavy.

LONDON, Dec. 18—P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d. Tallow firmer, but not higher.

HAVRE, Dec. 18—P. M.—Cotton quiet, both on the spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 122f.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Excitement Unabated.

But a Nuisance Remedied.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

Second Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and Richard Ludlow, Esq. for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

This morning the crowd about the Court House was equal if not superior in point of numbers to that of yesterday, Sixth street and the side yard being completely blocked. Entrance by the street door was almost an impossibility, some members of the bar being compelled to gain admittance by the windows of the Clerk's office. But within the state of affairs was somewhat more comfortable and orderly, as a sufficient force of officers was stationed at the doors, with instructions to admit only those whose business called them here, requiring even the jurors to present their summons. But the auditorium was soon filled, there being a full complement of women in attendance.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., sat in the dock alone, his wife, who had claimed a severance, being left in prison. He was well dressed, and appeared to be perfectly cool, conversing at times calmly with his counsel and friends.

At 11 o'clock the Sheriff made return to the special venire of eighty names that was drawn yesterday, and the examination of gentlemen for the completion of the jury was begun.

Before calling the jurors the following motion was made:—

"And now, December 18, 1868, the counsel for the prisoner move to quash the venire issued on yesterday, the 17th instant, upon the following statement of facts:—

'Upon the said 17th day of December, 1868, the panel of petit jurors having been exhausted by challenges and other good causes, leaving four jurors yet to be selected to complete the jury to try the said prisoner, the District Attorney moved the Court to direct the Sheriff to bring into open Court the wheel which contains the names of the jurors selected according to law, and to draw from said wheel, in the presence of the Judges thereof, four hundred names, and that a venire do issue to the said Sheriff to bring into court eighty talesmen, viz., one out of every five of the persons so drawn, to serve as jurors, which said motion was allowed, whereas the District Attorney should have moved that twenty names should have been drawn from said wheel, and that a venire should issue for four talesmen, which motion was overruled by the Court, and an exception sealed.'"

William Kern called—Had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment and was challenged for cause.

Jefferson Lewis called—Had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was challenged for cause.

Isaac Dixon called—Had conscientious scruples, and was challenged for cause.

John Mitchell had formed and expressed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was challenged for cause.

Eunan Heller had no conscientious scruples, and had formed or expressed no opinion, though he had read the newspaper accounts of this occurrence; but he would much prefer that capital punishment should be abolished; however, he would accept the law of the country, and if the evidence required it, would render a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was not challenged, and accepted as the ninth juror.

William N. West, upon being questioned, said that it would require direct evidence to overcome his scruples as to capital punishment. He had also formed an opinion as to the case, because he lived in the neighborhood where the murder was committed and heard it discussed daily. He could not, however, understand how circumstantial evidence could be sufficiently convincing to justify the taking of a fellow man's life.

Cross examined by Mr. Mann—He was asked if the evidence, though circumstantial, was satisfactory and conclusive he would not act upon it; he answered that, as circumstantial evidence could not convince him, he could make no answer to such an interrogatory. The Court thought the gentleman disqualified, and sustained the Commonwealth's challenge for cause.

James Brady had formed and expressed an opinion, which influenced him to such a degree that he answered negatively the question in Burger's case, put by the Court. Challenged for cause.

Harvey Barton was not quite twenty-one years old, and thought he had no right here as a juror; and was challenged for cause.

Michael Dych had no conscientious scruples and had formed no opinion. Not challenged by the Commonwealth, and passed over to the defense, and by them accepted. The District Attorney then asked that he be stood aside, but Mr. Mann objected that it was too late to stand him aside. The Court sustained the objection, and the gentleman took his seat in the jury box.

Samuel Beck had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

Henry Haas had formed and expressed a strong opinion and was challenged for cause.

John R. Augney had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but had formed and expressed an opinion as to the efficiency of the testimony given before the Coroner. Challenged peremptorily by the defense.

George W. Vaughan pleaded the excuse of being a school director, and was allowed to go home.

Robert Draper had formed and expressed an opinion, and was challenged for cause.

Daniel Sutton was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and was challenged for cause.

[*Continued in our third edition.*]

—The Detroit jail is a lively place. The prisoners play poker, and occasionally pick each other's pockets.

—The bear on Boston Common has acquired a taste for lager beer. Not strange, since he's been a bruin so long.—*N. B. Mercury.*

—Bishop Dunhedder, of New Zealand, in full canonicals, divided the honors with Grant at the Fish-Benjamin wedding in New York.

—The New York *Times* argues that from the testimony in recent trials most people ought to be in a mad-house.

—General Cole paid his lawyers about $20,000 for proving that he might have been insane for thirty seconds.

—Eighteen tons of books, confiscated for non-payment of duty in crossing the Canada line, will give Uncle Sam enough reading for the holidays, if they are not sold for $50,000.

—That very troublesome woman, Lady Bulwer, is in a mad-house. She has been in a mad state about her husband for years. By a wise dispensation of Providence he became deaf.

—Mrs. Commodore Meade makes affidavit that her husband is not only affected in his intellect, but in one leg also. The *Sun* remarks that a man might be blind of one eye without being crazy, but it is readily perceived that if he is lame of one leg his walk in life must be somewhat deranged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Dec. 18, 1868.

There is no change to record in the money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. on approved collateral.

First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change.

Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅜@48½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅞, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55¼, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66½ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 47 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; 29 for Germantown; and 34 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 57 was bid for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 57½ for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 28¼ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Leh V R n b cp ..	91	11 sh Penna R..........	56⅝
$3000 Pa 6s, 1 series......	105	42 do..........	53⅞
200 sh Read R..........	48⅜	50 do..........c.	53⅞
100 do..........s30	48	5 sh Leh V R s5	55¼
50 sh Tioga R c&p.b5	48	2 do..........c.	53⅞

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅛	11·07 A. M.	134⅛
10·09 "	134⅜	11·13 "	134⅜
10·30 "	134⅜	11·57 "	135
11·00 "	134¼	12·15 P. M.	134⅜

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114⅞; old 5-20s, do., 110¼@110½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106⅞@107; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅝@110¼; do., 1867, 109⅝@110¼; do., 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜. Gold, 134⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114⅝@114⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1864, 106⅝@106⅞; do., 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do. July, 1865, 109⅝@110; do. July, 1867, 109⅝@110; 1868, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 105@105⅛. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—The Flour market is exceedingly dull, but prices remain without quotable change. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5 25@5 75 for superfine; $6@6 75 for extras; $7 25@8 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8@8 25 for Minnesota do. do.; $9@10 75 for winter wheat do. do. and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, and there is very little inquiry except for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of red at $1 90@2 05; and 2500 bushels amber at $2·10. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·60. Corn moves slowly at former rates. Sales of old yellow at $1 20; 2500 bushels new do. at 90c.@$1, according to dryness, and 600 bushels new white at 95c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 76@78c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Flour dull and no export demand and prices unchanged. Wheat is hardly so firm, and with indications of continued rain, holders evince more disposition to sell; sales of good shipping at $1 80. Legal-tenders, 74.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	131½	West. Union Tel...	36¾
N. Y. and E. R.......	40	Clev. and Toledo R.	101¼
Ph. and Rea. R.......	96⅞	Tol. & Wab. RR......	55½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	86⅞	M. & St. Pl. R. com	65
Clev. & Pittsb'g R..	82½	Adams Ex. Co.......	48½
Chi. and N.W. com	75½	Wells, Fargo.......	24½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	77¼	U. S. Express.......	46
Chi. and R. I. R.....	108½	Tennessee 6s, new..	68¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110¼	Gold................	134⅛
Pac. Mail S. Co.......	111½	Market steady.	

—A great many reputable people work hard to get the currency which Mr. McCulloch styles disreputable.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamship Golden Age, from Panama. Cleared, ship Wanderer, for Rio Janeiro with 4000 barrels flour. Sailed, ship Robert Kerr, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........44 | 11 A. M..........45 | 2 P. M..........45

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr E. De Hart, Lowe, New Haven, Merchant & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Problem, Cornwell, from Norfolk, with mdse. to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr United Brothers, Elzey, from New York, with mdse. to Baugh & Son.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton, in ballast to captain.
Schr A. Hugel, Robinson, from Salem.
Schr E. Magee, Smith, from Boston.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. W. Webster, Hawkins, hence for Antwerp, before reported by cable as lost, makes the following report:—Sailed from Philadelphia Oct. 28. Nothing particular occurred until the forenoon of Nov. 11, lat. 43, long 44, when a gale commenced from the SE at midnight, blowing exceedingly hard, wind veering to southward and westward; barometer, 28 30; ship running under bare poles and making considerable water, but experienced no difficulty in keeping her free. Nov. 11, no abatement of the wind, but more northerly. At 10 A. M. let her come to the wind, and a tremendous cross sea running at the time, shipped a large quantity of water; the leak still increasing, all hands at the pumps; about 8 P. M. became waterlogged and rolled on her beam ends. Cut away the masts and she righted, full of water, and became unmanageable. Soon after swung off, when a sea boarded us over the stern, washing away the mate and cook staving in the cabin and cockpit. The remainder of the night we were lashed to the stump of the mainmast. Nov. 12, at daylight, found everything under the poop deck, leaving us exposed without either food or water; this day more moderate, but a heavy sea washing over us, making it dangerous to leave our moorings—viz., the mainmast. Nov. 13 the sea going down and more moderate, secured the booby hatch for a place of safety, and very little water washing over the poop. 14th, fine and smooth sea; all hands employed in drying themselves. 15th, still fine. In the afternoon a barque passed us without taking any notice. 16th, at 6 A. M., the barque Lucy and Paul, Scheel, of Dantzic, from St John, N. B., for Whitehaven, took us off the wreck and landed us at Whitehaven, England. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Scheel, his officers, and crew, who kindly clothed us and did all in their power to make us comfortable, as we have lost all except what we had on at the time of the wreck.

Schrs John Lancaster, Williams, and E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 11th inst.

Schrs Harmony, Hart; Transfer, Bunker; James L. Maloy, Brown; E. B. Wood, Jones; J. D. McCarthy, McCarthy; D. G. Floyd, Wheaton; A. H. Fleming, Brower; Caroline Kienzle, Davis; West Castner, Jr., Robinson; Gov. Cony, Mason; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll; and Dick Williams, Williams, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service Bill.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Mr. Jenckes has spent a great deal of time unnecessarily on his Civil Service bill. The only feature of any value in it is that of putting candidates for office through an examination to test their fitness. But this can be done now without any special act of Congress. Every secretary or head of a department has the power now of establishing a system of thorough examination, and the President could order that to be done at any time. It is an administrative prerogative, just as it is the right and duty of the managing man of any business house to ascertain the fitness of clerks before he employs them. As to removal from office, that ought to be left to the President and his secretaries, where the power always existed until the Tenure of Office bill was passed.

Efficient administration depends upon the responsibility being placed in the heads of the Government; but under the Tenure of Office bill or Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill the subordinates are in a measure independent. The bill of Mr. Jenckes is altogether unnecessary. All that is needed is the repeal of the Tenure of Office law. Thus untrammelled, the new administration under General Grant will be as well disciplined and effective as the regular army. The General will hold the secretaries responsible, and they again their chiefs of bureaus. There is no way of restoring the public service to anything like honesty and efficiency but this. General Grant can be trusted, and is just the man to organize a good administrative system if not hindered by the intermeddling of Congress. The Tenure of Office bill should be repealed at once, then, and the track cleared for the new President.

Military Bummers.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

There has been a gathering at Chicago called an "Army Reunion," but really a mutual admiration society, the principal business of which was to try to give themselves notoriety, and keep up the illusion that they had been of some service to the country, by that kind of "blowing" so characteristic of army bummers.

It is a poor time to attempt this kind of thing, when the war is demonstrated to have been an unmitigated evil, and has left the trail of its curse as distinctly marked upon government, finances, society, industry, and prosperity, as was Sherman's ruthless march upon homesteads and plantations in Georgia.

Aside from the leading object of endeavoring to impress upon the public mind the idea that they are persons of great merit, the memory of whose deeds must not be permitted to die out—and to make sure of this with characteristic modesty, taking it upon themselves to do their own "blowing"—they assume to instruct the country upon the science of politics. The master-spirit of this game is Tecumseh the Second—the Great Torch-bearer—who, with the cunning of insanity and the wickedness of the Arch-fiend, wantonly and gratuitously, in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, and without the excuse of military necessity or advantage, destroyed the dwellings and food and plundered the valuables of the non-combatant inhabitants of two whole States, leaving old men, women, and children to suffer from exposure and perish from want, and refined and delicate females, in not a few instances, experiencing an infinitely worse fate at the hands of the licensed and brutal ravishers whom he set on to teach the people of the South what war meant, as dictated by the hell-born spirit which he let loose in his "march to the sea."

He shows that he knew nothing of the character of the contest when he engaged in it, and that he has learned nothing since. He still talks about having "fought for the Union"—a fallacy that events long since exploded as conclusively as it can be demonstrated that the war was brought on for the purpose of destroying slavery, and that with that object it was prosecuted at every step after its commencement, and not to preserve the Union, which would never have been endangered had not slavery been unconstitutionally menaced.

He displays equal intelligence and good taste when he denounces what he calls "the pernicious doctrine of State power." This "State power" is what the fathers who founded our institutions regarded as the great bulwark of free government. And yet this chief of bummers attempts flippantly to sneer it down as a 'pernicious doctrine." If his dishonorable life be drawn out many years longer, he will see how vain are such sneers from such a source.

But the superlativeness of his ignorance appears in the remark, as he doubtless intends to apply it, that "you may search history in vain for a more flagrant violation of faith than that which resulted in our civil war." This charge is directed against the South, but in that application it is supremely false and unjust. But turned in the opposite direction, and it is true, most true, and would admit of much greater severity of expression.

Does not this frantic ravager in war and bold slanderer in peace know that the people of the South had, prior to the war, a property equal in value to the public debt of the United States, as doubled by overstatement to feed the greed of the usurers to whom it was contracted, and to destroy which property the war was brought on and the debt created? That that property was held under State law, and that its security, so far as co-State and Federal action was concerned, as well as against domestic insurrection, was guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States? And that by a series of acts of flagrant bad faith, many of those co-States had instigated that very domestic insurrection which, through their Federal agent, they were bound to aid in suppressing; had refused to enforce certain essential provisions of the Constitution, resting in compact between all the States, affecting the safety and value of the species of property referred to; had passed laws obstructing the enforcement by the Federal authorities of other provisions of the Constitution having a similar bearing; and finally, that the people of those recusant States had organized a political party whose sole idea, object, and efforts were directed to the destruction of that great property interest in the South, and of the system of labor and order of society based upon it, and that this party had gained an election which would place in its hands the whole enginery of the Federal Government, to be wielded for its nefarious and destructive ends. Up to that point, when all hope seemed to be lost of peace or safety, the South had borne and forborne, hoping at every stage of the mad career of "these infernal fanatics" that reason would resume its sway in the public mind, and fraternal feeling be restored to the hearts of the Northern people. But all in vain. Matters only grew worse and worse. Finally the case became desperate, as above stated. Then, and not till then, did the Southern people, seeing that the Constitution could no longer be depended upon as a shield against encroachment and violence, and that the Federal Government, the common agent of all the States, was about to be made the instrument of their destruction, rise and protest against this most "flagrant violation of faith"—paralleled only by the base and perfidious breaking of the treaty of Limerick by William of Orange and his successors on the British throne, and take such measures as they deemed necessary for the preservation of their property and the maintenance of their liberties. They failed, not from lack of justice in their course, but because the brute force of a subsidized world was too strong for the "few but undismayed" heroes "who wore the grey." But these facts, not one of which can be successfully controverted, will enter into history, and compel a verdict for the right in spite of all such "army reunions" as that lately held at Chicago, and of the reckless assertions of ignorant and crack-brained warriors like this modern Tecumseh.

Improving Condition of the South.

From the N. Y. Times.

A more hopeful feeling is rapidly spreading throughout several of the Southern States, whose restoration to the Union has been completed. The subsidence of political excitement has been followed by a calm review of the situation; and this, again, by a conviction that material prosperity is within the easy reach of the people. They have found out, too, that a little effort will pay, and are addressing themselves to practical measures with an earnestness that promises the happiest results.

The generally improved condition of the cotton-growers is stated and explained by the Mobile *Register*. Now, for the first time in their lives, they are really their own masters. Before the war, they were deeply and perpetually in debt. Their expenditures were always in advance of their crops, which were pledged to their factors. From the bottomless pit of debt they have been extricated by adversity. Without credit, they were compelled to pinch and economize. The result is a habit of thrift to which they were previously strangers, and the product of the last crop in their own pockets instead of those of the middlemen. Notwithstanding all disadvantages, therefore, as the *Register* admits, the planters of Alabama are better off than for years past, while their industry rests upon a sounder foundation than it has ever had before.

Our Georgia correspondent has shown that in that State, also, a decided change has occurred in the right direction. The planters and farmers are satisfied with the returns of the year. They have discovered that dependence on the soil is more profitable than dependence on the Democratic party, and are prudently inclined to make the best of advantages under their control. It is not clear that they have fully learned how to render immediately available their unoccupied lands, or to tempt into their midst the diversified industry for which their State is admirably adapted. But a good deal is gained when they confess the want, and seriously consider in what manner it may be satisfied. This point gained, we may hopefully look for a more correct understanding of the circumstances which must precede any large influx of Northern skill or capital. With this capital they may, perhaps, dispense. Left to themselves in this respect, their progress will be slower than otherwise it might be; but still it is possible, and may be sure. Additions to the population are, however, indispensable, and whether these be had from the Northern States or from abroad, the measures adopted to induce them must be broad and just. If the good sense of Georgia will assert itself so far as to cut the knot tied by its Legislature on the negro question, and to recognize as essential the conditions which have made the growth of the West a marvel to the world, they may restore to the State its old preëminence in the South.

Quite as encouraging is the new aspect borne by South Carolina. There, if anywhere, we might expect to find depression. The preponderance of the colored element, and the unyielding attitude assumed by the whites, were causes of difficulty not easily overestimated. But even these are rapidly losing their dangerous character. The despondency they originally occasioned has disappeared, and plans are in operation which promise to secure the development of resources that have been too long neglected, and the extension of railway facilities which will contribute greatly to the commercial importance of the State. The recent judicious course of influential planters has tended to improve the credit of the State, whose means are being made the basis of material improvement. The climatic advantages of the higher districts, and the evident disposition to make them the seat of industries to which they have hitherto been strangers, are further reasons for the increased confidence which the white citizens now display.

The same self-reliance which leads South Carolina to project great internal improvements, and which prompts Georgia to increased attention to the resources at her command, is in some degree apparent in Eastern Tennessee and parts of North Carolina. Both are States rich in natural advantages, and needing only the assurance of peace to grow rapidly in population and wealth. Nowhere on the continent are agricultural and mineral resources more happily blended than in Tennessee; nowhere is there a finer field for manufacturing industry, or one in which enterprise would be more bountifully rewarded. It is satisfactory to know that the fact is beginning to be appreciated by the people of the State, and that, despite the drawbacks incident to a lawless spirit, its undeveloped wealth is gradually attracting attention.

Reverdy on his Knees.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If anything more were required to justify Mr. Smalley's letter upon our Minister to England it would be found in Mr. Johnson's last publication. The sententious cable tells us:—

"Mr. Johnson justifies his friendly intercourse with Laird and other gentlemen friendly to the South during the late civil war in America, by the example of Generals Grant and Sherman in their treatment of ex Rebel officers. If he is guilty of treason so also are Grant and Sherman. General Grant has entertained at his own house a distinguished Confederate leader. He ascribes the attacks upon him, in the American newspapers and elsewhere, to a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries."

The charge which Mr. Smalley brings against Mr. Reverdy Johnson is that, as the representative of the American Government, he has ostentatiously sought to do honor to men who have been conspicuous for their enmity to America. Mr. Johnson confesses this, but makes a plea in bar of judgment. He has done nothing that General Grant would not do, and he is attacked by the newspapers here because we have a "secret dislike" to peace with England!

Mr. Johnson went to England under circumstances of more than ordinary distinction. He had been many years in public life. During the war he was as much of a Union man as could be expected from a Maryland politician. A Democrat, and the nominee of a Democratic President, he had been unanimously confirmed by a Republican Senate. He was preëminently the ambassador of the people. We did not send him to the British Court as a party man, but as an American, charged to defend the honor of his country, and preserve, as far as possible, peaceful relations with England. Above all things, it was hoped that his wisdom, his experience, and his conservative temperament would do much towards removing every trace of ill-will between the two countries, and settling all questions at issue, especially the questions arising out of the depredations of the British vessel Alabama. We presumed he would meet many Englishmen who did not sympathize with us during the war. He would most probably be brought into relations with Lord Russell, who made such swift haste to give rebellion belligerent rights, and to humiliate us after the accidental capture of Mason and Slidell. We felt sure he would have conferences with Mr. Gladstone, whose imagination once soared into a rhetorical recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the exaltation of Mr. Davis to the rulership of a sovereign people. We did not require him to make any distinctions in his treatment of the English people based upon their feelings towards the North and South. There were two classes of Englishmen—those like Mr. Gladstone, whose fancy, or perhaps whose prejudice, had swept them into an indiscreet fondness for the Southern people, especially for types of men like "Stonewall" Jackson. With them we had merely an intellectual difference of opinion, which events have determined. There were those who not only sympathized with the South, but even went so far as to transgress the laws of England to give the South aid. They did not even have the poor merit which belongs to Jefferson Davis, of believing that they were an oppressed people struggling for freedom. But for money, for hatred—because they saw in the downfall of the American Republic another argument against progress and liberty—they made themselves the allies of an armed Rebellion and the enemies of the United States!

Mr. Laird was a conspicuous example. In defiance of the orders of the Queen he built vessels to destroy the commerce of America. Many a good ship went down under their guns. Lord Wharncliffe was prominently a leader of the English anti-American sentiment, and accepted the chairmanship of a society avowedly established to aid the Rebellion. Mr. Roebuck, in his violent, coarse way, was the lusty champion of Rebellion in the House of Commons. His enmity took him all the way to Paris to coax the French Emperor to interfere in behalf of the South. Here were three Englishmen who were as much in the Rebel interest as though they had taken up arms under General Lee. Mr. Johnson's mission might bring him into relations with them. No one expected that he would exhibit the least discourtesy. What the duty of his office required was proper, and nothing more. But the duty of his office certainly did not require him to meet them in friendship, to make them speeches of adulation; to single out Lord Wharncliffe as a man dear to America, to publicly welcome Mr. Roebuck as his friend, even while he assailed America with a disgusting criticism, and to proudly salute Mr. Laird before a company of English gentlemen. All this Reverdy Johnson did, and when the cable flashed to us the story of his deeds every Americans blushed with shame. It is no excuse to quote the example of General Grant. There is a vast difference between the attentions shown to General Longstreet by the President elect and those showered upon Mr. Laird. General Longstreet is a soldier who fought in a mistaken cause, who was beaten, and who accepted defeat like a soldier and a gentleman. He used his influence to restore peace. He had risked his life for what he believed to be his duty. Mr. Laird risked his money for what his Queen told him was a crime, and in a contest in which he had neither part nor lot. He sent out ships to destroy the commerce of a nation with which he was at peace. He was a mere pirate cowering under the English flag. Nay, if he had even been a pirate, he might at least have courageously accepted the risks which the Alabama encountered off the coast of France, and enforced the respect which is ever due to courage.

We would do no harm to these gentlemen. All we expected from our minister was that he should cross over to the other side, and permit them to go their way. We regard him as a man unmindful of the dignity and self-respect of an American Minister. He is no ambassador of ours. He is a mere salaried adventurer, who has forfeited his position, and is in no sense the representative of the United States. And when Mr. Johnson ascribes this sentiment to "a secret dislike for the preservation of peaceful relations between the two countries," he makes his position forlorn and pitiful. We honor the great English nation. So far as our poor influence has gone, we have labored for harmony and peace and unity. The England of Bright and Cobden is a glorious nationality, and its flag has long been the emblem of civilization and justice.

We have criticized her policy, and especially the policy which has oppressed Ireland; but in this we have only joined with her most trusted statesmen. The England of Laird and Wharncliffe and Roebuck deserves no respect, no consideratian, no friendship. For Mr. Johnson to seek out and cover it with his eulogies and adulation, and publicly embrace it, is as much an insult to America as it would be in the eyes of Englishmen for Sir Edward Thornton to do honor to Mr. John Savage or Mr. George Francis Train.

—Mr. Johnson evidently feels this. His humility is touching. There are some sins that cannot be forgiven, and these he has committed. His usefulness as a Minister is at an end. When ambassadors find it necessary to go down upon their knees they had better come home.

H. G. at Ottawa.

From the N. Y. World.

Who said a "Briton dearly loves a lord"? He was a narrow-minded noodle whoever he was. For it is not the Briton as Briton, but the Briton as a man and a brother who loves a lord. H. G. is no Briton. H. G. is a man and a brother. Yet see how H. G. loves a lord; nay, not only a lord, but even a baronet; nor a baronet only, but even a knight banneret, who is of no nearer kin to a lord than this, that the wives of both shall be called "my lady"!

Here has one Sir John Young, doubtless a most estimable person as Britons and knights banneret and K. C. B.'s in this poor world go, yet simply Sir John Young, come all the way from Australia to be "inaugurated" as Governor-General and Viceroy in and over her Britannic Majesty's Dominion of Canada. The ceremonies celebrated upon the occasion in the brand-new Canadian capital of Ottawa were probably quite as pretty and as pompous as the resources of Ottawa, of the Dominion of Canada, of Sir John Young, and the northern temperate zone would allow them to be. The interest taken in those ceremonies by the rest of mankind could hardly have been expected, either by the Dominion of Canada, or Sir John Young, or by the British empire, to be of a positively feverish kind. But H. G., whether moved by his innate passion for pomps and ceremonies or by the stirrings of that new diplomatic ambition which now boils in his bucolic bosom, could not be happy unless he beheld with his own eyes and with his own pen described the august scene. So we have it all set forth in the *Tribune*. And in what magnificent style!

"If ever the good people of Ottawa," begins the exalted theme, "were supremely happy, it was yesterday, when they turned out with loyal heartiness to welcome, *en masse*, the new Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion." Observe the adroit conciliation in this opening sentence of the proper radical civility to the multitude, with a side suggestion to the upper classes that "this sort of thing, you know," is the "regular thing, you know," and "doesn't mean anything, you know." It was not the "People" of Ottawa, with a large P, who were "supremely happy." It was the "good people," which is a patronizing, condescending kind of phrase, like "my good woman," and "really now, my good man," and implies, we fear, the same sort of aristocratic conviction that "goodness," in and of itself, is a poor vulgar quality, which lurks in the use in the Middle Ages of the word "innocents" for "idiots," and in the modern Continental corruption of "*Chrétien*," or "Christian," into "*Crétin*," as a designation for those whom Heaven, by depriving them of their wits, has condemned to be harmless. But lest Sir John Young might be angered by seeing it stated that his fortunate advent to power had pleased the populace only, the *Tribune* makes haste to add that the "supreme happiness" of the occasion was particularly felt by the "aristocracy, with their high-sounding titles." We did not know that the "Dominion of Canada" possessed a peerage. But perhaps a few Canadian barons, and here and there among the British officers a lord, a baronet, or a lord's son, may have graced the auspicious hour, and even for these comparatively small favors H. G. is thankful, awaiting that more glorious moment when a tide of titles, titles of dukes and of earls, of marchionesses and of countesses—a truly "high-sounding" tide—shall be rolled in waves of music upon the thrilled and enraptured ear of the first radical envoy to the Court of St. James.

For he shows himself to have a delicate appreciation of the great charm which lies in the *crescendo* of sensations. He is not merely a lover, he is a positive voluptuary of pomps and vanities. Thus, in the first mention which he makes of the hero of the great event at Ottawa, he contents himself with styling Sir John Young "the distinguished Viceroy." A few lines further on he strikes a higher key, and quivers with incipient ecstasy as he speaks of the "Royal Representative," heightening the delicious emotion by a side-dig at the "forces of nature" for their insensibility to the glories of the occasion. "Nature," he observes, "did not hesitate to turn to the Royal Representative her most rugged and cheerless side." Such conduct on the part of "Nature" was certainly most reprehensible, if not positively indecent. But then nature, as Mr. Squeers has wisely remarked—Nature "is a rum thing." One never knows what nature may or may not do, even in the presence of a "Royal Representative." Nature, through the Duke of Vendome, played queer tricks, St. Simon tells us, even in the presence of the Papal Nuncio.

But Nature's disrespect only deepened the homage of H. G. When Sir John Young next moves upon the glowing canvas, it is not merely as "a distinguished Viceroy," nor yet only as a "Royal Representative." He towers full statured and sublime,

"An illustrious Chief!"

But let us not mar the picture by a partial presentation. The "illustrious Chief" comes in, like the King Gambrinus at the Liederkranz balls, preceded by a wild glory of flags and music, of scarlet faces and flashing weapons of snow and ice, of sunshine and small beer, of gas and gaiters! All the bells in Ottawa ring out welcome, all the church spires "contain a full supply of streamers," which, we may remark, was doubtless an oversight of the sextons, who, instead of hanging out their banners on the outer walls to be seen of men, ran out themselves to see the passing pageant, and so forgot the duty imposed upon them, and left the flags "contained" in the belfries. This was happily not the case with the "Grand Cathedral." From that imposing edifice, "far above the highest decoration, the red and white banner of St. George, with its fierce dragon, fluttered madly in the wintry wind." This must have been an attempt to combine the Chinese standard with the standard of Great Britain, and as such will, we hope, be made a note of and duly honored by Mr. Burlingame and his comrades.

No wonder that, in response to such inspiring appeals to all that is noblest in the human heart, "everybody"—the "good people" and the "high-sounding aristocracy," and H. G. and the "illustrious Chief"—soon became "as happy as fairies." The soul of H. G. even relented towards "Nature," and Nature, ashamed of herself, faced about towards the "illustrious Chief" and tried to make amends for her previous gross conduct by turning upholsterer and putting down a snowy Aubusson for the company to move upon. Her penitent efforts H. G. thus handsomely acknowledges:—

"For the beauty and brilliancy of the pageant the good people of Ottawa were a thousand times more indebted to nature than art, for she had laid her white carpet on which all could tread noiselessly. The road by which his Excellency was to arrive was lined with pine trees, the branches of which almost touched each other. Sir John was escorted from his own lodge. The numerous orders and societies that occupied most of the space it would be tiresome to narrate. It is enough to state that every saint was fully represented. There were English, Irish, and Scotch saints, and not a few French ones. Portly aldermen with their staves looked and behaved very important. At last his Excellency's sleigh came in sight of the first triumphal arch, which was handsomely festooned with evergreens and pines, and surmounted with the royal arms. This was the welcoming arch, and as the proud and handsome face of the illustrious chief was upturned to salute the standard the vast multitude uncovered, and cheer after cheer made the very earth tremble."

After this H. G. becomes a mere kaleidoscope. Keats' vision, which caused him to exclaim,

"Lo! I must tell a tale of chivalry,
For large white plumes are dancing in my eye,"

was stupid and commonplace in comparison with the things which H. G. saw and heard in Ottawa. "Lovely and accomplished women," "brave and polished courtiers," "gilded armies," "veteran soldiers," "petite blondes, with heavenly blue eyes and charming angelic slightness," "majestic and stately brunettes, with long and sweeping lashes and lustrous black eyes," "ravishing strains and vibrations of rich music," "bewildering sweetness," love-whispers from a vine-clad grotto," all these in rapid succession rushed upon his dazed and dancing soul in the Parliament Halls of Ottawa.

The gorgeous (*sic*) star and collar of the Bath Cross" (Sir John Young, being only a Knight Commander, wore the "Grand Cross," we presume, in consideration of his being "an illustrious Chief") was the last thing which flashed upon the expiring eyes of our great radical leader. That finished him: and so, like the vision of Mrs. Hominy, his "vision faded."

It must have been lovely while it lasted. It is a blessed privilege even to read about it in the *Tribune* at this distance from this "supremely happy" scene. But if all this nervous force of feeling was consumed over the imagination of "an illustrious chief" at Ottawa, where, oh where is H. G., who disbelieves in all stimulants to recuperate his faculties of admiration and his stores of adjectives for the "inauguration" of another "illustrious chief" at Washington!

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34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa) Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Naiads (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop). Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles). Weingarten.
40. Lucretia Borgia (Il Brindisi) (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana). (Song).
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song).
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horro.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantaisie) arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz) E. Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Stabat Mater), W. Kuhe.
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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Major-General George G. Meade reached this city yesterday afternoon, from Washington.

—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President elect of the United States, will dine with the members of the Union League of this city, at the League House to-morrow.

—At a caucus of the Republican members of Select Councils held yesterday afternoon, Hiram Miller and W. M. Elliot were nominated as Trustees of the City Gas Works.

—Mr. Charles Lehman had his pocket-book taken from his pocket on Wednesday evening, at Thirteenth and Chesnut streets, just as he was getting from a Thirteenth street passenger car.

—About 6 o'clock last evening Edward Fegban, forty-five years of age, residing at No. 1816 Tatlow street, was run over by a locomotive at Eighteenth and Willow streets, and killed. The body was removed to his residence.

—The inquest on the body of John Ketzle, who died in the cell of the Station House in West Philadelphia on Saturday last, was resumed yesterday. At the previous examination it was thought that the deceased came to his death from blows on the head, but the investigation yesterday convinced the jury that the deceased came to his death from compression of the brain, caused by a fall, and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

—During the past week the following vessels cleared from this port with petroleum:—Brig Marianna, for Lisbon, with 88,773 gallons; brig S. W. Welsh, for Trieste, with 101 446 do.; barque Barss, for Cork, with 135,991 do.; barque Valkyna, for Antwerp, with 201,654 do., barque Volkyna, for Marseilles, with 96 335 do.; making a total of 637,879 gallons for the week, and 37,938,583 do. since the 1st of January, 1868, being an increase of 9,789,911 gallons as compared with the same period in 1867.

—The annual meeting of the corporators of the Institution for the Blind was held at the institution yesterday. The annual report of the Board of Managers, with the accompanying documents, was presented. The following officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year:—Patron—His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of the State; President—Franklin Peale; Vice Presidents—Thomas S. Kirkbride, M. D., John C. Cresson, Robley Dunglison, M. D., Alfred L. Elwyn, M. D.; Corresponding Secretary—Anson V. Parsons; Recording Secretary—J. Sergeant Price; Treasurer—Robert Patterson; Consulting Physician—Charles D. Meigs, M. D.; Consulting Surgeon—Thomas G. Morton, M. D.; Managers—J. Francis Fisher, William R. Lejee, Morris Patterson, Caspar Morris, M. D., John Wiegand, Napoleon B. Kneass, James S. Biddle, Edward Townsend, Daniel L. Collier, John J. Lytle, Caleb Cope, E. S. Whelen, Charles E. Lex, J. H. Hutchinson, M. D.

—The Philadelphia Alumni of Princeton College had a grand dinner last evening at the Continental Hotel. The tables occupied the whole length of the spacious suite of rooms so widely known as "Parlor C." Hon. George M. Stroud, of the District Court, presided, with Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, at his right hand. The following regular toasts were responded to by the gentlemen and in the order named:—1. Our Alma Mater; response by Hon. James Pollock. 2. The Philadelphia Alumni Association; response by E. Spencer Miller, Esq. 3. The Pulpit; response by Rev. James Crowell, D. D. 4. The Bar; response by Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster. 5. The Medical Profession; response by Edward Hartshorn, M. D. 6. The Cliosophic and American Whig Societies; response by Rev. J. Addison Henry. 7. Sister Institutions of Learning; response by Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College. 8. The Press; response by R. Shelton Mackenzie, LL. D. 9. Our Invited Guests; response by Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D. Complimentary allusions to George H. Boker, Esq., and the Committee of Arrangements, called out that gentleman and Samuel B. Huey, Esq., Chairman of the Committee.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¾.

—$50,000 in specie was shipped to Europe from New York yesterday.

—$80,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in Cincinnati yesterday.

—A large quantity of tobacco marked "tax paid" has been seized at New Orleans.

—The receipts from customs duties at this port from the 7th to the 12th instant, inclusive, aggregated $66,766.

—The Governor of Virginia yesterday respited Peter Phillips, who was to have been hung for the murder of his wife to-day.

—In the South Carolina Legislature a resolution has been introduced to arm and equip a reserve force to suppress lawlessness.

—The writ of habeas corpus before Judge Durell, at New Orleans, in favor of the seamen on board the Peruvian vessels, has been dismissed.

—By direction of the President, General O. O. Howard is honorably mustered out of the service as Major-General of Volunteers, to take effect January 1, 1869.

—Dr. J. H. Gibbon, of Charlotte, N. C., died in Baltimore on Wednesday. He had come to the latter city for the purpose of delivering a course of lectures.

—Mr. Menard, the colored member of Congress elect, has received a certificate of election from the Governor of his State. It is to be presented to the House of Representatives to-day.

—Fred. Bussy, of Chicago, and Thomas McAlpine, of Illinois, engaged in a prize-fight yesterday, near Lansing, Ind. In the seventy-fifth round McAlpine was declared the victor.

—In the United States Senate, yesterday, a bill amendatory of the act imposing taxes on spirits, tobacco, etc., was passed; as was also a bill for the removal of political disabilities from certain persons. Before a vote could be taken on the resolution of sympathy with Spain, the morning hour expired, when the resolution disapproving the President's financial recommendation was taken up and passed. A bill to provide for giving effect to extradition treaties was presented and referred. The President was directed to transmit information respecting the treatment of Americans in Japan. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The *Diario*, which is strongly in the Spanish interest, says that within the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba, this year, no crops will be gathered. The insurrectionists carry off the coffee as fast as it ripens, and feed the sugar-cane to their horses. The *Diario* charges that there have been many cases of ill treatment of women by the rebels, but the Cubans indignantly deny the report, and say that as that journal does not publish the names of any one of the persons, or the localities in which the acts are said to have been committed, the statements are undoubtedly false.

The steam transports which were expected here, with reinforcements from Spain, arrived to-day. The Spaniards, since their arrival, feel more confident that the revolution will speedily terminate. The *Diario* publishes accounts of misery prevailing in Santiago de Cuba, which it says is heart-rending, and whichever party wins, it is certain that the prosperity of the Eastern Department is ruined for years to come. The account of the capture of Cobre by the revolutionists, as published in the New York journals, is untrue.

The *Diario* says the volunteers at Santiago de Cuba ask of the Government that arms be given them immediately, so that they may be led against the revolutionists now infesting the country in the vicinity of Santiago. The *Diario* adds that these parties are not revolutionists, but common robbers. The steamers Cuba and Maryland arrived here to-day. A fire broke out in Cardenas to-day which destroyed the largest hardware store in the town. The United States consulate was located in the same building, and all the books and papers of the office were lost. The tobacco crop in Vuelta Abajo district is very promising, and the planters expect an abundant yield.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—John Bright has accepted a position in the Cabinet as President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Layard has been appointed Commissioner of Public Works.

The *Times* says Reverdy Johnson's assurance that the Alabama negotiations are closed must be accepted, though with surprise, seeing that he increased his demands after Lord Stanley had surrendered all that could be abandoned honorably. It regrets that so much has been made public about the negotiations. The *Telegraph* thinks Mr. Johnson would have fared better had he been less zealous for peace. The *Standard* asks if radical zeal for American interests will continue in the Government, now that Lord Clarendon is Foreign Secretary!

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A telegram from the East states that the Greek steamer Erosis was pursued by a Turkish man-of-war, and took refuge in the harbor of Syria, where she is now blockaded by Hobart Pasha the Admiral of the Turkish fleet in the Archipelago.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The following important despatch has been received here:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 16—10 P. M.—The ultimatum of the Sultan has been rejected by Greece, and the Greek envoy here has received his passports. All Greeks remaining in Turkey after a fortnight (women excepted) will be regarded as subjects of the Sublime Porte.

A squadron has sailed hence to reinforce the fleet of Hobart Pasha.

An engagement took place between the Greek steamer Erosis and a Turkish cruiser. The particulars of the fight are not yet known.

LISBON, Dec. 17.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro arrived to-day. Nothing of importance has occurred at the seat of war in Paraguay since the last steamer, but at the latest advices the Marquis of Caxias was on the point of making an immediate attack on Villeta, the last stronghold of Lopez. General McMahon, the United States Minister, has gone up the Paraguay river with the American gunboats.

CITY COUNCILS.

Their Proceedings Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the regular stated meeting of both branches of City Councils was held.

Select Branch.—President Stokley in the chair.

In answer to a request to that effect, a communication was received from the City Controller. What was wanted is an inventory of the stocks owned by the city and their value. This was the result:

		Cost.	Present Val
70,149 shares	Penna. Railroad,	50	53⅜
45,000 "	Sunbury & Erie "	50	31
28,000 "	North Penna. "	50	36
15,000 "	Northwestern "	50	No market val.
12,000 "	Hemphill "	50	" "
80 "	Schuylk'l River "	50	" "
80 "	West Chester Turnpike,	25	" "
8 "	Delaware County Turnpike,	25	" "
80 "	Haverford Plank Road Turnpike,	25	" "
400 "	Blockley and Merion Turnpike,	25	" "
400 "	Belmont Avenue Turnpike,	25	" "
$10,000	West Philadelphia Canal Company,		" "
$1,536	Permanent Bridge Co.,		" "
$7,500	Philadelphia Towboat Co.,		" "

From the Pennsylvania Railroad the city has received, since 1861, the sum of $6,229,718.

The next business was the annual appropriation to Girard College. The amount required is $163,678. The number of pupils fed, clothed, instructed and supported for this sum is five hundred and twenty-two.

An ordinance to pay $900, balance due on the erection of school-house at Seventeenth and Pine streets, was passed.

An ordinance appropriating $3119 to pay coal bills, was lost.

It was vehemently stated by several members that the department of schools had contracted the debt without condescending to consult Councils as to the propriety of doing so.

An ordinance to sell the Northeast Grammar School building, in the Sixth ward, was postponed.

A resolution by General Charles Thompson Jones, to appoint a committee to be present at the inauguration of Mayor elect, Hon. Daniel M. Fox, was agreed to. The chair appointed Messrs. Jones, Hodgdon, Fox, King and Plumley.

A resolution to pave Hancock street, Twenty-second ward, was passed.

Common Council bill prohibiting the opening of paved streets between the first of December and the first of March met concurrence.

Common Council bill changing the remaining sessions of Councils from Thursday to Wednesday, the 23d and 30th inst., was concurred in. So, also, was concurred in the resolution restoring to service the Spring Garden and Western Engine Companies.

The decision of the chair, made last week, refusing to entertain a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Park loan of four millions of dollars was lost, on the ground that the bill fell after one motion to reconsider had been voted down, was appealed from by Mr. Franciscus.

The decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 14 to 12.

The rule governing the body was then suspended by a vote of 14 to 7, and a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Park loan was defeated carried the question.

The bill was then postponed for the present.

The Water, League Island and City Ice Boat Loan bill then came before the Chamber. It was postponed for the present.

A test vote to resume the third reading of the Park Loan bill was then taken. It resulted thus: 18 yeas and 8 nays.

As nineteen votes were requisite for the passage of the bill, it was made the special order for next week.

This was also the case with the Gas, City Ice Boat, Water and League Island Loan bills.

The bill to erect public buildings in Independence Square, as amended by Common Council, was now concurred in. It awaits only the signature of the Mayor.

Common Council bills were concurred in, and the Chamber then adjourned.

Common Branch.—This Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

The Mayor sent a communication stating that he had signed certain bills. Laid on the table.

Mr. Hanna offered a resolution relative to the last meeting of Councils of the present year, proposing that meetings in order on the 24th and 31st inst. be held on the Wednesdays preceding. Agreed to.

Mr. Littleton submitted a resolution directing the City Solicitor to enter suit against the present and former City Treasurers for commissions received by them in collecting the State taxes.

The Chair decided the resolution out of order, inasmuch as the subject was already before the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the owner of the building at the northeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets to remove the iron pavements in front of that building. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Harper submitted an ordinance directing the payment of $936 29, the income of certain trusts, to the Guardians of the Poor. Passed.

The Chair called up the resolution to grade and pave Tacony street, in the Twenty-third ward. This was under discussion at the adjournment on last Thursday.

This matter was debated until four o'clock, when the bill providing for the erection of public buildings in Independence Square, on Walnut street, and the appointment of commissioners to superintend the construction of the same, was taken up. This bill was made the special order for four o'clock.

On motion, James H. Orne, James B. Watson, Robert P. Gillingham, James H. Billington, Wm. M. Morris, Nathan Hillis, Thomas W. Waters and James S. Watson were appointed commissioners, additional to those already published.

Mr. Fareira moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the first meeting of Councils in November, 1869, and that the question of location be submitted to the people of the city at the polls.

Motions were made to postpone for the present and indefinitely.

Mr. Hanna hoped that neither of them would prevail, as he could not understand why Philadelphia could not have as good public buildings as any other city.

Mr. Dillon favored the bill on the ground that there should be some suitable and safe place in which to preserve the city records.

Mr. Evans moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, which motion having been seconded, the main question was put and sustained.

The question on the indefinite postponement of the bill was lost—yeas 8, nays 36.

The first section of the bill was then agreed to, but on motion of Mr. Wagner, the vote by which it passed was reconsidered.

Mr. Wagner then moved that the Committee on City Property be stricken from the list of commissioners wherever the words "City Committee" occurred in the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans, when the fourth section was under consideration, moved that the words "Independence square" be stricken out and "Penn square" inserted, which was voted down—yeas 18, nays 27, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bardsley, Conrow, Creely, Evans, Fareira, Harper, Harrison, Hulm, Mershon, Miller, Ogden, Oram, Shisler, Smith, Stewart, Vanhouten, Wagner and Marcer, president.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Campbell, Dillon, Ellis, Gates, Gwinner, Hancock, Hanna, Hays, Hetzell, Judge, Kennedy, Kline, Littleton, F. Martin, J. C. Martin, W. D. Martin, Myers, O'Neill, Ray, Roney, Shane, Shoemaker, Simpson, Souder, Thompson and Willits.

Mr. Wagner moved a proviso to the fifth section, that no money shall be expended by the Board unless appropriated as provided in the bill. Agreed to.

The same gentleman moved to strike out of the sixth section the figures $10,000 and insert $300,000, to enable the Board to carry out the provisions of the ordinance. His motion was lost.

The bill, as thus amended, was then finally passed on third reading.

The consideration of the bill to pave Tacony street was resumed. On motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Harrison, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance appropriating $2725 to pay the police magistrates for the year 1868. Agreed to on its third and final passage.

Also, an ordinance to pay certain claims (appropriating $1100 to the City Commissioners). It was passed.

A further ordinance making appropriations ($47,225) to the Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph Department, for the expenses of the year 1869, passed.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Election Divisions, submitted an ordinance to rearrange and fix the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Tenth, Fourteenth and Third wards.

Mr. Dillon offered an ordinance to repeal the provisions in the ordinance making an appropriation to the Controllers of the Public Schools, approved March 4, 1868. Passed.

The joint special committee on House of Correction presented a report, setting forth that they have selected a suitable lot of 446 acres, known as Long hook and Tinicum island, in Darby township, Delaware county. The price agreed upon is $78,000 for the entire tract—about $175 per acre.

A bill was submitted to the effect that Councils purchase the site designated, and, on motion, it was made the special order for next Wednesday, at four o'clock. Adjourned.

CITY ITEMS.

TABLE TALK WITH A VICTIM OF INDIGESTION.—Reader, we will suppose you are a martyr to dyspepsia. If you are *not*, so much the better for you. If you *are*, perhaps you may profit by this paragraph. You have just finished your dinner, we will say, and feel as if you had swallowed *lead* instead of wholesome food. You have a sensation of tightness round the upper part of the diaphragm, as if some snake of the constrictor tribe held you in its embrace and had *knotted its coils over the pit of your stomach*. You feel supremely miserable; and such is the penalty which your complaint exacts after *every meal*. What do you desire? Ease, of course. An exemption from the incubus that robs you of all enjoyment during the day, and disturbs your rest at night. Take, then, this piece of information: *You suffer needlessly.* HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will as certainly cure all your agonizing symptoms as the day on which you read this article will be succeeded by another. Perhaps you are incredulous; but if you have read the testimony of the eminent citizens, in every walk of life, who have tested the preparation, and submitted the results of their experience to the public through the press, you ought at least to have sufficient faith to make a trial of it in your own case. It is a pure vegetable tonic and alterative, *the only medicine in the world entirely adapted to your complaint.* If you are in the habit of taking any alcoholic excitant as a palliative, abandon it, and try this WHOLESOME MEDICATED STIMULANT. If it does you no good, *say so*; but you will not do that, for it has never yet failed, in a single instance, to cure dyspepsia, biliousness, and their various concomitants.

A BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY IN DRESS.
THE NEW COLOR OF MATERIAL
for
GENTS' WALKING and EVENING COATS,
just received direct from
PARIS,
at CHARLES STOKES & CO'S.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity. Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

COAL, COAL, COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 957 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS
and
CLOTHIERS,
Continental Hotel Building,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street.

ROUGH, WINTRY, CHANGEABLE WEATHER produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, etc., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

WINCH, No. 505 CHESNUT STREET, has furnished us with the December and Christmas number of "London Society." The latter contains a remarkably fine table of contents, being full of entertaining reading for the holidays. Winch is a live man, and always has on hand a large supply of all the periodicals, both American and foreign. A prominent feature in his establishment at this time is an unusually fine stock of Christmas periodicals.

MARRIED.

BEEBE—SPARKS.—On Thursday, December 17, at St. Mark's P. E. Church, by Rev. Charles A. Maison, Brevet Major WILLIAM S. BEEBE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to SOPHIA, daughter of Thomas Sparks, Esq., of this city.

GEE—BEVINS.—October 14, 1868, by Rev. George L. C. Hanna, at his residence, No. 567 Aramingo street, Mr. JOHN GEE to Miss MARY BEVINS, both of this city.

MILLER—BUNTING.—On the 15th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. W. Stewart, Mr. A. J. MILLER, of Philadelphia, to Miss NANCY A. BUNTING, of Colerain, Lancaster county, Pa.

DIED.

COCHRAN.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH COCHRAN, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 329 S. Juniper street, on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. **

SNELL.—On the 16th instant, PHŒBE SNELL, aged 68 years.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. E. Megonigle, corner of Fourth and Federal streets, Camden, N. J., on Monday, the 21st instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning early, the 16th instant, JAMES WILSON, formerly of Bucks county, in the seventy-seventh (77th) year of his age.

Funeral on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 1267 Race street. ***

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 610

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·19	MOON SETS	9·08
SUN SETS	4·34	HIGH WATER	5·00

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL E. STOKES
GEO. N. TATHAM,
ANDREW WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Europa	Brest	New York	Dec. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
St. Laurent	Brest	New York	Dec. 5
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
America	Southampton	New York	Dec. 8
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 19
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 26
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 19
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Dec. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 26
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr H. T. Hedges, Franklin, Caibarien.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Charleston, do.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Desiah, Gilkey, 65 days from Troon, with old railroad iron to Workman & Co.

Barque New York, Gibbs, from Swan Island, via Hampton Roads 5th inst., with guano to Merchant & Co.

Br. brig Annette, Wainwright, 16 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co. Experienced heavy weather, and has been 10 days north of Hatteras.

Br. brig C. C. Van Horn (new), Coffill, 12 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr French, Doughty, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to I. S. Phillips.

Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, from Boston, in ballast to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

City Ice Boat No. 1, Mason, 4 hours from Reedy Island. Brought up barques Desiah and New York. Towed to Bombay Hook, barque Wilhelmina, for Antwerp, and brig Potosi, for Gibraltar, and left them at anchor there at 12 M. 16th inst.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alaska, Small, from New Orleans for Havre, sailed from Southwest Pass 11th inst.

Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, hence, at Providence 16th inst.

Brig Anna, Morrow, at Kingston Ja., 26th ult., from Trinidad, and sailed for New York via Yallas.

Brig Rollerson, Scott, hence, was below Boston 16th instant.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, hence, at Portland 16th instant.

Brig Julia F. Arey, Babbidge, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Schr Ida L., Bearse, for Philadelphia or New York, sailed from Newport 15th inst.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 14th inst.

Schr Van Brunt, hence, at Norwich 15th inst.

Schr J. E. Arey, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 15th inst.

Schr Richard Borden, Borden, hence, at Newport 16th inst.

Schrs Dick Williams and J. Wilson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 14th inst.

Schrs Million, Corse; T. W. Ware, Abdell; Eagle, Ramsey; and Lizzie, Frances, hence, at Richmond 15th inst.

Schrs P. Boice, Adams, from Salem; H. A. Rogers, Young, from Wareham; P. L. Smith, Bunker; Thos. Borden, Borden; and Jessie Wilson, Maloney, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, at New York 16th instant.

Schrs William P. Garrison, Holmes; Trade Wind, Lloyd; Maggie S. Smith, Smith; M. Ellingham, Fountain; E. J. Heraty, Meredith; Paul & Thompson, Godfrey; A. S. Cannon, Northrup; Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, and Vashti Sharp, Sharp, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Schrs J. J. Little, Little, from Pawtucket, and Wm. Carroll, Ray, from Norwich, both for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.

Steamer Hannah Sophia, Teaf, hence, at Norfolk 15th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Black Buoy at Kingsland Reach, James river, has been misplaced by the ice.

The Pollock Rip Lightboat left Newport on the 15th inst., in tow of a United States steam tender, for her moorings.

The lights on Barra Point and Cape St. Mary at the entrance of the river Gambia, west coast of Africa, have not been exhibited for some months, and the buoys in the vicinity of the entrance of the river cannot be depended on.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Important from the Great Fire

EVANS & WATSON'S SAFE
VICTORIOUS!

SAVES THE BOOKS AND PAPERS WITH ONLY THE INSIDE DOOR CLOSED,
SHOWING THE GREAT VALUE OF HAVING A SAFE WITH THE INSIDE DOOR.
BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
12 11 18t] ABOVE CHESNUT.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!
THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVED ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes, bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
85] No. 434 RACE Street

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4284. 129 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—The Teachers of the Schools and Managers of the BEDFORD STREET MISSION will give a Dinner on CHRISTMAS DAY to the Scholars of their Day and Sabbath Schools, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street. Dinner on the table at 12 o'clock. The friends of the Mission, and all who feel an interest in the poor of that degraded section of our city, are cordially invited to be present. Singing by the Scholars in the Chapel previous to the Dinner.

Contributions of money, poultry, provisions, coal, and clothing thankfully received by the undersigned Managers of the Mission, for distribution among the sick and suffering:—

EDMUND S. YARD, No. 209 Spruce street.
JACOB H. BURDSALL, No. 1121 Chesnut.
WILLIAM A. SMETHURST, No. 7 Bank.
JAMES L. BISPHAM, No. 710 S. Second.
E. A. JOHNS, N. E. cor. Fourth and Arch.
GEORGE MILLIKEN, No. 828 Arch.
REV. J. D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford. 12 16 5t

LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair for the sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will open

THIS EVENING, IN THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE
BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street. Continuing two weeks.

An opportunity will be afforded to select Gifts for suitable Holiday Presents. Come and bring your friends with you. Season tickets, 25 cents. Daily admission, 10 cents.

The Cars of the Second and Third Streets and the Union Passenger Railway Companies run in close proximity to the Church. [12 12 6t*

A NATIONAL POULTRY EXHIBITION,
Under the auspices of the
PENNSYLVANIA POULTRY SOCIETY,
will be held at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
BROAD Street, below Locust,
from December 21 to 26, inclusive. Open from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. daily. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents; Season Tickets $1.

The Germania Orchestra Serenade Band has been engaged for the occasion.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Thomas A. Andrews, John McGowan, Charles T. Bonsall, | Samuel J. Sharpless, William Wister.
12 17 18 19 22 24 26

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27 City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 1302 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent.
12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 d J19*

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 27t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

P. LAMB,
12 16wimtJ12 Cashier.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

AMONG A FEW OF THE DECIDED advantages which Elastic Sponge possesses over other materials is economy, cleanliness, health, and, above all, its perpetual elasticity. The Elastic Sponge is so prepared that it always maintains its original bulk so that mattresses, cushions, etc., filled with it never need redressing. 8 3 mwf§

CONFECTIONS.

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONS

of the CHOICEST FLAVORS, BEST MATERIALS AND IN THE GREATEST VARIETY, manufactured exclusively to suit the CONSTANTLY INCREASING PATRONAGE of No. 1203 CHESNUT Street.

CHOCOLATES IN EVERY VARIETY. CARAMELS UNEQUALLED IN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CITY. FANCY BOXES in GREAT VARIETY.

Fine Foreign and Domestic Fruits; Almeria and Malaga Grapes, etc.

12 16 8trp No. 1203 Chesnut St.

CONFECTIONERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—
JOHN HAGEY,
N. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets,
has opened for the Holidays a new and varied collection of Choice Confections, Fruits, etc., to which he invites an early inspection. The stock is large and well assorted, and, in addition to his special importation of Fancy Boxes, etc., cannot fail to please all in search of Holiday Presents and decorations. [1 16 8trp

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
222] Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12§

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF
OLE BULL
respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT
AND
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY EVENING AND AFTERN
Dec. 19, 1868,
assisted by the following favorite artists:—
Miss BARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Ac
nyist.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
Seats can be secured, without extra cha
Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut
and at the Academy of Music.
Sale of seats will commence on WEDNE
MORNING, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock.
CONCERT—Doors open at 7; commence
o'clock.
MATINEE—Doors open at 1:30; commence
P. M.
12 12 7t T. R. TURNBU
Business Man

CHESNUT STREET THEA
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
of the present
GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE,
ROBINSON IN TWO ACTS,
JAMES MADIGAN IN HIS DOUBLE SO
SAULT,
LITTLE CLARENCE LA PETITE ELIZ
AND COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE,
GRAND CIRCUS MATINEE,
LAST DAY APPEARANCE OF THE
PRESENT CIRCUS TROUPE,
and last opportunity for our
LITTLE PATRONS
to witness
MASTER CLARENCE AND HIS WEE PON
Admission to Matinee, 25 and 50 cents. Cu
rises at 2 o'clock.
Evening Admission, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SE
MONDAY—NEW CIRCUS TROUPE

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS A
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 18,
BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
The great Moral Sensational Drama of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.
Lady Isabel
Madame Vine } Mrs. D. P. BOW
To conclude with Frances Kemble Butler's Co
of THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Lady Elizabeth Freelove Mrs. D. P. BOW
SATURDAY—THE BILL OF THE SEASO
For the Christmas Holidays,
THE ORANGE GIRL—A CHRISTMAS STOR

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET T
ATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS POSITIVELY OF
WOLVES AT BAY,
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company,
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THU
DAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
WOLVES AT BAY,
with all its grand effects.
SATURDAY NIGHT, A CHANGE OF BIL
In active preparation Daly's play of
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STRE
below Arch. Commences at 7:30.
Sole Lessee and Manager J. C. GREGO
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY—MATIN
Last week of
MAD'LLE GERTRUDE'S TRAINED PETS,
LITTLE BESSIE, CHAMPION GYMNAST,
MAD'LLE AUGUSTA, TABLEAUX, AND
ROBERT MACAIRE. [12 14
Monday next—Pyne & Galton's English Comic Op

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATR
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, So
Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

MUSICAL FUND HAL
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1868,
GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT
BY SENTZ' AND HASSLER'S
COMBINED ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORME
REFORMATION SYMPHONY, SOLO, VIOLIN
WILLIAM STOLL, JR.
Tickets, $1.
Tickets to non-subscribers $1·50.
For sale by Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Tru
mpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the door. Co
cert at 8 o'clock. 12 16

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS OF THE G
MANIA ORCHESTRA at Horticultural H
will be discontinued on account of the Hall havi
been previously engaged. They will be resumed
December 30.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BA
TERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Witting's Mu
Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Sto
No. 1104 Chesnut street. 10 19 3m

KELLOGG—GRAND CONCER
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING,
for the benefit of the LINCOLN INSTITUTION.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesn
street, and at the Academy in the evening.

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S O
CHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDA
at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single A
mission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner
No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 t

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
TWENTY-FIFTH MATINEE JAN. 8.
Fourth Grand Concert, Inauguration Day, March
See Notice in Educational column. 12 11 10t

FANCY GOODS.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a large assortment o
NEW AND ELEGANT
FANCY ARTICLES,
Selected in Europe this season for their
NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Also, a large and beautiful assortment o
genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf14t
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
PAPIER MACHE and
CANTON TEA POYS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12rp

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at
HENRY IVENS',
11 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOTHING.

I. GUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm 12 31 PHILADELPHIA

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1868.

The New City Hall.

The ordinance providing for the erection of a new City Hall passed the Common Council yesterday afternoon, and now only awaits the signature of the Mayor to become a binding law. That Mayor McMichael will affix his signature we do not doubt, for the projected improvement is one which is almost imperatively demanded. A glance at the location of the city and county offices will convince the most economically disposed tax-payer of this fact. A great number of these offices are located in and around Independence Hall, but about a dozen others are scattered about the city in buildings belonging to private individuals or corporations. In the Law Building, on Fifth street, below Walnut, are the City Solicitor and the City Commissioners; in Tatem's new building, just below this, are the Park Commission and the Department of Surveys; in the Philadelphia Bank, on Chesnut street, above Fourth, is the Recorder of Deeds; in the Athenæum Building, at Sixth and Adelphi streets, is the Board of School Controllers; in the Girard Bank, on Third street, below Chesnut, are the City Treasurer, the City Controller, and the Commissioner of City Property; at Fifth and Walnut streets is the Sinking Fund Department; and at Sixth and Sansom streets is the Health Office and its appurtenances. In this way are the public offices of the city scattered about, without any regard to convenience or economy; while they should all be embraced under one roof, or in a series of buildings adjacent to each other, and owned in fee simple by the city itself.

To remedy this state of affairs is one of the principal objects of the projected improvements. But this is not the only good result that will follow. The rickety old buildings at the corners of Fifth and Chesnut and Sixth and Chesnut streets will be torn down, and their unsightly aspect no longer mar the beauty of our principal thoroughfare. That grand burlesque on architecture and convenience yclept the New Court House will likewise be demolished, and peace of mind restored to the man who built it by its disappearance. Independence Hall proper, the old historic building in which the Continental Congress sat when they declared the colonies free and independent States, as a matter of course will not be disturbed, except for thorough renovation and complete restoration to its former state.

When all the straggling edifices which now encumber Independence Square, excepting only Independence Hall itself, are removed, there will be ample space for the erection of the new buildings on the Walnut street front of the enclosure, without shutting in all the rest from the light of day and access by the public. The Board of Commissioners under whose supervision the new buildings are to be erected consists of seventeen well-known citizens who enjoy the entire confidence of the community, in addition to nine of the regular city officials whose functions as prescribed by law render it very proper for them to constitute a portion of the Board. Ample provision for meeting all expenses connected with the erection of the buildings is likewise made by pledging a special tax levy sufficiently high to raise $300,000 annually for the purpose until the projected improvements are complete.

To render the whole scheme a success which will merit and receive the approbation of the entire community, it is only necessary for the Building Commissioners to take good care that no such abomination as the New Court House is stuck together, to be torn down as an encumbrance to the ground as soon as it is completed. The new buildings should be erected with the double view of adorning the city and economizing our local administration; and, above all, they should be large enough to answer all the purposes for which they are intended for a century to come. With an imposing and magnificent public structure on one side of Independence Square, and old Independence Hall on the other, the city will have something to which it can point hereafter with both pride and satisfaction.

The New War Cloud in Europe.—Europe has been panting and yearning for war for a year, and at last she is about to be gratified. By cable telegrams received to-day we learn that the troubles between Turkey and Greece have culminated in an open rupture, and that a naval engagement has already taken place. To all appearances Turkey has the endorsement of the great powers of the West, who urged upon the Grecian Government an acceptance of the Sultan's ultimatum. But this endorsement will be of comparatively little avail if Russia sees fit to embrace the golden opportunity now offered her of annihilating the Mohammedan power in Europe. At the slightest sign of Russian sympathy all the Christian provinces of Turkey would revolt; and if concerted action between them and Greece should be inaugurated, it would not require a very great exertion on the part of Russia to accomplish the ruin of Abdul Aziz, despite the remonstrances, and even the material assistance of England and France and the other Western Powers.

The Other Johnson.—Our misrepresentative at the Court of St. James has put himself cheek by jowl with the Philippic Wendell, by declaring that, if he is guilty of treason for consorting with the enemies of his country, so are Grant and Sherman for not annihilating the Rebel armies when they had thrown down their arms and delivered themselves up in a mass as prisoners of war. But Reverdy's course, taken altogether, has at last called down upon him the censure of the English press. The London *Times* yesterday expressed its regret that so much had been made public about the recent Alabama claims negotiations, evidently intending to rebuke Mr. Johnson's after-dinner garrulousness; while the London *Telegraph* thinks he would have fared much better if he had not been so zealous for peace. The best thing that Mr. Johnson can do for his own welfare, and that of the country as well, is to pack his carpet-bag and start for home at once.

The Indian Bureau.

It is stated that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has determined to report adversely to the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, but that it will substitute a new bill, making the Indian Bureau into a separate department, with its chief entitled to a seat in the Cabinet. We cannot see that this arrangement will be any improvement on the present exceedingly unsatisfactory state of affairs as regards the management of the Indians on the Western plains by the Government, and it appears to be nothing more than a subterfuge on the part of the Indian Committee to prevent the control of the bureau from passing out of the hands of its present managers. It is the opinion of impartial and disinterested men everywhere that the bureau should be transferred to the War Department, in compliance with the recommendation of Generals Grant and Sherman, as the surest way of correcting the great evils which are known to exist. The House of Representatives took this view last session, and the subject was one of the first that engaged its attention when they assembled this winter. They promply passed the bill, which the Senate Committee are now attempting to smother, by a very large majority, and in so doing have, to a great extent at least, removed from their shoulders the responsibility for the corruption and frauds which are charged upon the present Indian Bureau. It is asserted that the unwillingness of the Senate to accede to the proposed reform is owing to the fact that a number of the Senators have friends in possession of fat places in the Indian Bureau, and that some of the Senators themselves are fearful that unpleasant disclosures will be made if the bureau passes under the control of the War Department, and investigations are instituted into the past mismanagement of Indian affairs. The hesitation of the Senate gives color to these rumors, and, if true, this will not be the first time that important reforms have been frustrated by men in Congress who refuse to vote for measures that will put their personal friends out of office.

We hope that the Senate will have the courage and good sense to adopt the House bill as it stands, in spite of the lobby influence of the present Indian Bureau; or, if the proposed substitute of the Indian Committee is adopted by the Senate, that the House will refuse to recede from its original position. It is time that some improvement was made in the management of the Indians by the Government, and if General Grant's recommendation is adopted, the four years of his administration will doubtless produce results satisfactory to the settlers, in restraining the murderous propensities of the savages, and beneficial to the Indians themselves in securing them all the rights and privileges they are entitled to.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his Great Lecture,
CURIOSITY,
MONDAY EVENING, December 21,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at J. E. GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT street. 12 18 2t

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS, AT REDUCED RATES BETWEEN ALL STATIONS, GOOD FROM DEC. 23 to JAN. 2, 1869, INCLUSIVE. [12 18 6t

DOWN! DOWN!! DOWN!!!

Big Fall in the Winter Time!
Close of the Year!!
Great Taking of Much Stock!!!

Clothes for a song!
Hurry along!
Prices so low as to shock!!
Here! Here!
Close of the year!
Taking account of stock!!
Terrible fall!
Garments all
Cheaper than ever before!!
Prices so low!
Don't be slow!
Rush to the BIG BROWN STORE!!

We are taking account of our mammoth stock, and the public are taking the stock itself so rapidly and eagerly that it will hardly hold still long enough to be counted.
THE FINEST KIND OF CLOTHING
Reduced to
THE LOWEST KIND OF PRICE.
The largest stock of piece goods in town ready to be made to your order in 48 hours from the moment we take your measure.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.
SNYDER & CADWALLADER,
12 16 1m 8p No. 93: ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE.

GREAT SALE OF
LINEN COLLARS,
AT No. 627 CHESNUT St.
COMMENCING DECEMBER 12,
and ending
JANUARY 1, 1869.

Our whole Stock will be sold FOR NET CASH, regardless of cost, comprising more than 5000 dozen of the latest styles Troy-made Linen Collars, manufactured expressly for our regular trade.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!

			Per Doz.
500	dozen	O. Cord Edge, 2 ply, Byron	50
500	do.	V. P do. 3 do. do.	75
500	do.	V. better do. 3 do. do.	81
500	do.	103 best do. 3 do. do.	$1·20
500	do.	40 and 41, Stitched and 1 Cord Byron	1·00
500	do.	P, extra qual 3 ply, Byron	1·25
500	do.	round and square, Shakespeare	1·25
500	do.	findest round Dickens	1·25
1000	do.	Bishops, Garotes, Piccadillies, and other styles at corresponding prices.	

As we shall continue the Linen Collar business, these prices will positively be advanced twenty-five to fifty per cent. after the 1st of January next. [11 15 5t

VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.

EYRE & LANDELL
FOURTH AND ARCH.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
FOR THE
Christmas Holidays.

MAGNIFICENT SHAWLS.
EXPENSIVE SILKS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.
4-4 PURE SILK VELVETS.
SATIN STRIPE SKIRTINGS.
STRIPE POPLIN SKIRTINGS.
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRTS.
BELLE HELENE SKIRTS.
FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.

6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house.
6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do.
2000 yards 4-4 FRENCH CHINTZES, do.
Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars Scarfs, and Neck Ties. 12 4 fmw1mrp

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

HAMRICK & COLE

Beg to announce that they will open a magnificent assortment of
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
ON MONDAY, 14th INST.

For the convenience of those who desire to avoid the rush of the day, their establishment will be kept open until 10 o'clock P. M. until Christmas Eve.

HAMRICK & COLE,
12 12 7t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
A Splendid Stock.
ALSO,
FINE TABLE CLOTHS,
FINE NAPKINS,
BEAUTIFUL TABLE COVERS,
FINE PIANO COVERS,
GREAT MARK DOWN TO SELL OFF SURPLUS STOCK. 9 30 wfm?

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
On exhibition a stock of Choice Styles which we will sell at less than regular prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

LONG BROCHE SHAWLS
in New Designs and Colorings.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
Full lines from $10 to $30.
Splendid Styles from $40 to $65.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

RICH BLACK SILKS
IN CHOICE COLORINGS.
$1·50 per Yard.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 18 3t Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 [mw3m] PHILADELPHIA.
STATIONERS.

DRY GOODS.

LOW PRICES.
ELEGANT AND USEFUL PRESENTS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
EMBROIDERED PIANO and TABLE COVERS,
RICH TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS,
ELEGANT EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,
FINEST MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SHIRT FRONTS,
EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS,
SPLENDID DOUBLE DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, from two up to eight yards long, with an extensive assortment of Napkins, Doylies, and Towels, of all sizes, and the finest goods ever imported.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No 1008 CHESNUT Street,
12 16 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

COOPER & CONARD.
S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.
HOLIDAY GIFTS
Of substantial worth, and always of an acceptable kind, may be selected from our large, varied, and fresh Stock, than which none in our line is superior. We have reduced many goods, and suggest our superb
CLOTH STOCK.
CLOAKS, $4·00 to $125.
SHAWLS, $1 to $70.
DESIRABLE POPLINS.
MERINOES, 50 cents up.
CHEAP BLANKETS.
EVERY KIND QUILTS
MERRIMAC PRINTS.
MOURNING GOODS
25 CENT DRESS STUFFS.
HANDKERCHIEFS. [9 26 fstu3mrp
TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

EXTRA NOTICE.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
SUITABLE FOR [11 7
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice i DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
11 13 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.
Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.
GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m 1frp FOURTH AND VINE Sts.

FAMILY FLOUR,
In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned, a few days since, issued a challenge that his article was the best
MINCED MEAT
in the market.
This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tf

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!
The Best and only Reliable!!
NO CHALLENGE NEEDED!!!
The Quantity Sold and Selling the Best Challenge!
ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION!
TO BE HAD OF NEARLY ALL GROCERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY. 12 5 1764p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 31t No 914 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of
FURNITURE
at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

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HOLIDAY BOOKS.
CALL AT
THE POPULAR CHEAP BOOK STORE OF
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.
And see our immense display of Books in every department of Literature, at lower rates than any store in the city.
SHAKESPEARE. 8vo, genuine Turkey morocco, $4, selling price $10.
All the standard Poets at this rate.
A crown 8vo edition of Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, Swiss Family Robinson, and Don Quixote. Beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound in cloth, only $1 each.
SHAKESPEARE. 12mo, cloth, only 50 cents.
ROBINSON CRUSOE, in words of one syllable; large type, beautifully illustrated, only $1
Family Bibles at all prices, a large assortment.
Pocket Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Imported Juvenile and Toy Books, with handsomely colored pictures, the largest variety in the city.
A REDUCTION OF 25 TO 75 PER CENT. ON EVERYTHING IN OUR LINE.
Call for the new Holiday Catalogue.
Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The Store will be kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER,
No. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.
12 16 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

THE
American Sunday-School Union's
PERIODICALS.
Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., Editor.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,
A monthly paper, sixteen pages, quarto, for Sunday-school Teachers, Bible Classes, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. Each number contains a SERMON for CHILDREN, and an OUTLINE LESSON for Sunday-schools, by the Editor. It is published at the low rate of
FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,
A beautifully illustrated paper, for Children and Youth, monthly or semi-monthly. Terms twelve cents per year for the monthly and twenty-four cents for the semi-monthly, for ten copies or over sent to one address, postage payable at the office where received.
☞ Catalogues of the Society's Publications, and Sample Copies of its Periodicals, furnished gratuitously, on application at the depository, [12 17 thfst
No. 1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

NEW BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
HENRY GRAMBO & CO.,
(H. Grambo, of the late firms of LIPPINCOTT GRAMBO & CO., and GRIGG, ELLIOTT & CO.,)
No. 601 CHESNUT Street,
(Opposite the New *Ledger* Office,)
Wholesale and Retail Booksellers Stationers, Blank Book and Envelope Manufacturers, Lithographers and Printers, Importers of Engineers' Materials.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
We have just received our shipments of fancy articles and novelties for the holiday trade, which are respectfully submitted for examination and sale to our friends and the public. Our stock of first-class Blank Books and Stationery for merchants is complete in every respect.
Annexed we enumerate a few of the leading articles of the fancy trade:—
Work Boxes in every variety, Jewel Cases, Odor Cases, Travelling Bags, Shopping Bags, Silk Bags, Bronze Figures, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Card Receivers, Pocket Books of the finest and newest patterns, imported, Library and Office Inkstands, Mahogany, Rosewood, and Fancy Writing Desks in every variety of sizes and styles, Fans, Mache Boxes, Papier Mache Cabinets, Tables and Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Scotch Goods, Pearl Thermometers, Pearl Albums, Pearl Pen-holders, Pearl Folders, necplus ultra Desks, Backgammon Boards, Cribbage and Cribbage Boxes, Chessmen, Rodgers' Knives, Fancy Note Paper (new style).
A superior assortment of Stationery, Domestic and Imported, all at the very lowest prices. 12 16 10trp

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.
Has a most varied and complete assortment of Goods for the Holiday Season, 1868-69, comprising
ILLUSTRATED, STANDARD, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.
OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, AND LONDON EDITIONS OF THE BIBLE.
STANDARD EDITIONS OF THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.
ELEGANTLY BOUND BOOKS.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS.
MORE THAN 1000 SETS OF JUVENILE LIBRARIES IN NEAT BOXES.
Fine French, English, and American
STATIONERY, PAPER, AND ENVELOPES,
stamped, and neatly done up in Fancy Boxes.
WRITING DESKS,
a splendid assortment.
THE FINEST AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN CHROMOS.
PICTURE FRAMES IN WALNUT AND GOLD.
For the convenience of our customers we have arranged
OUR NEW STOCK ON COUNTERS
running the entire length of our store.
Call at once at
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD'S,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS. 12 17 3t4p

FINE ILLUSTRATED
AND
CHOICE HOLIDAY BOOKS!
HENRY GRAMBO & CO.
No. 601 CHESNUT Street,
(Opposite "Ledger" Office.)
Have just opened with a large assortment of STANDARD ENGLISH AND OTHER BOOKS, in fine bindings; also, a very fine selections of ALL THE NEW AND CHOICEST ILLUSTRATED WORKS, JUVENILES AND TOY BOOKS, ALBUMS, Etc., adapted for the present Holiday Season, and to which they invite the attention of all in search of elegant Christmas Presents, at moderate prices. [12 16 10trp
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN BOOKS, PERIODICALS, Etc., imported to order weekly by steamer.

J. A. YOST'S HOBBY-HORSE
And Children's Carriage Bazaar,
THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE
NO. 121 NORTH NINTH STREET,
Where will be found a large assortment of HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOYS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 12 12 6t4p

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 12 16 6t

GROCERIES.

CHRISTMAS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.
THE OLDEST GROCERS IN PHILADELPHIA.
ESTABLISHED 1826.

FINE GOODS FOR THE TABLE.
All the Markets of the World are Represented in our Stock, which is the largest and has the greatest variety of any store in the City.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

German Preserves in Mustard.
The Greatest Novelty of the Season.
Never before introduced in this Country, to which we invite special attention.

Fruits---Foreign and Domestic.
Raisins, Figs, Prunelloes, large French Prunes for the Table, in tin and glass, Preserves, Almonds, Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Lady Apples, Sweet Oranges,
RIDLEY'S BROKEN CANDY.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

FRENCH GOODS.
Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, Pates de Foie Gras, Potted Meats and Prairie Game.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

Fine Imported Cigars
BY THE BOX,
A Most Acceptable Christmas Present.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

WINES.
The most popular brands of
CHAMPAGNES
AT THE AGENTS' PRICES.
TABLE SHERRY,
At $2·75 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $3 per gallon by the 5 gallon demijohn.
Other Grades of Finer Sherries
At Importers' Prices, of our own direct importation.
Our Very Old Port Wine,
Vintage of 1830 and 1847.
No such Wine can be found in any other Store in this Country.
Please call and examine our stock before making your Christmas Purchases.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD & WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Affairs in Baltimore—Changes in the French Cabinet—Progressive Movements in Spain.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Changes in the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The *Moniteur* (official) had the following announcement of changes in the French Cabinet in its issue of last evening:—

Lavallette has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, *vice* Moustier; Foscade, Minister of the Interior, *vice* Pinard; Gresuer, Minister of Public Works. Moustier has been made a Senator.

Pinard is popularly supposed to be responsible for the recent extreme measures against the French press, and it is thought this Cabinet reconstruction grows out of the necessity for Pinard's retirement, and on that account a liberalization of the Government is anticipated from the change.

The Spanish Progressists.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—At a large meeting of the "Progressists" at Carthagena, Espartero was named as the choice of that party for the throne. It is said that Marshal Serrano has resigned the Presidency of the Ministry. The elections for members of the Cortes will shortly begin in the cities. They will be held in the provinces at some future time. The provincial governors report that the public peace is not likely to be disturbed. The government will remain neutral in the elections. There was a slight demonstration at Miranda yesterday, in favor of the Carlists, but it was soon suppressed, and two of the leaders were arrested. Meremon, bearer of a republican proclamation, was arrested yesterday at Madeira.

Marine Disaster.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 18.—The Bremen barque Fides, which was stranded off Vlieland a day or two since, will probably be a total loss. The crew will be saved.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Evening.—Consols for account, 92¼. Erie, 27¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—Evening.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. California white wheat, 12s. Provisions quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Evening.—Petroleum, 10s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 18.—Petroleum quiet at 55f. Holders ask ½f. more.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Collectorship—Sentenced for Manslaughter.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—It is generally believed here by the friends of Moore N. Falls, appointed Collector for the Third Maryland District, that he will be confirmed. He is popular with all parties, but a Democrat and Seymour man. His tenure of office, however, will not last long after the 4th of March.

Judge Gilmor sentenced Denny, for the manslaughter of Childs, to one year in the penitentiary.

The jury in the Montzemus case, United States against Morris, was discharged, being unable to agree.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Recovery of Mr. Garvin's Body.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18—1·30 P. M.—The body of William Garvin, who was lost by the recent Ohio river disaster, has been recovered. It is considerably burned, and was identified by dentists.

Movements of General Grant.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—General Grant and staff arrived here to-day. A public reception tendered him by the Mayor was declined. He leaves for Washington to-night.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Williams introduced a bill to provide for the better administration of justice in the Territories of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Abbott introduced a bill to provide for the payment of claims to loyal citizens of the States lately in rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Senate then went into Executive session, which lasted about fifteen minutes.

Upon the reopening of the doors, Mr. Harlan introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to communicate any information in his possession or of the department.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Starkweather offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation is necessary for the protection of the fur seal of Alaska, and to regulate the taking of the same. Adopted.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead acts, by allowing final proof of settlement to be made before clerks of courts of record. Adopted.

Mr. Churchill, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States courts, and a bill to define felonies and misdemeanors, and to regulate peremptory challenges in United States Courts. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the House how many commissioned officers of the army are detailed for duty in the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Pay, Medical, and other departments of the army in and about the city of New York, how employed, etc., and whether the number of officers, enlisted men, and civilians so employed cannot be reduced.

Mr. Jones (Ky.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the probable cost of erecting a suitable building for United States courts, revenue offices, and post offices in Covington, Kentucky. Adopted.

Also, petitions of citizens of Harrison county, Kentucky, for Government aid for the early completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. Mullins asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution in reference to the Ku Klux outrages.

Mr. Eldridge objected, saying that the language of the resolution was very scandalous on the gentleman's (Mullins') friends.

Mr. Mullins reiterated that the gentleman (Eldridge) had got exceedingly tender all of a sudden.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman from Wisconsin had a right to object.

Mr. Mullins—Oh, yes, of course, but I cannot see his point. (Laughter.)

Mr. Van Wyck asked and obtained leave to make a report next Monday from the Committee on Reconstruction, and to have it printed.

Mr. Julian, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the Homestead act to the orphan children of deceased soldiers who are under the age of 21 years. Passed.

The Speaker presented various Executive communications. Referred.

The Speaker announced that, under the authority given him by the House, he had asked the senior member of the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to preside on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, the Reconstruction Committee was authorized to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses in reference to the States of Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to relieve from political disabilities certain persons elected to office in South Carolina and other States. The amendment was concurred in by the requisite two-thirds vote.

Mr. Ferry, from the Post Office Committee, reported a joint resolution to allow Lewis D. Smith, postmaster at ——, Michigan, $1861, for the amount of public money and stamps, of which he had been robbed. After some discussion a vote by tellers showed that there was not a quorum present.

The death of the late Mr. Finney, of Pennsylvania, was announced by his successor, Mr. Pettis, and remarks in eulogy of the deceased were made by Messrs. Potter, O'Neill, Randall, and Woodward.

One of the resolutions offered by Mr. Pettis on the subject having provided for a committee of nine to receive the remains of the deceased at New York, on their arrival from Brussels, and to accompany them to Pennsylvania, the Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Pettis, O'Neill, Randall, Woodward, Lawrence (Pa.), Dawes, Blaine, Mullen, and Beck.

The House then, at 1·45 P. M., adjourned until Monday next.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	131⅝	West. Union Tel.	36¼
N.Y. and E. R.	39¾	Cleve. & Toledo R.	101¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Toledo & Wab.	55¼
Mich.S.and N. I. R.	86	Mil. & St. Paul R.	61¾
Cle. and Pitt R.	82½	Adams Express	48½
Chi. and N. W. com.	75¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	24¾
Chi. and N.W.pref.	77½	U. S. Express	45¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	108¾	Tenn. 6s, new	68¼
Pitts, F. W.&Chi.R.	110¼	Gold	135¼
Pac. Mail S. Co.	111⅝		

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, Philip Reichart, hailing from Trenton, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a pocket book containing $150 from Frederick Hoffner. Held for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

—Thomas Dungan and Michael Hassan, who were arrested in an Eighth street car last evening, charged with being professional pickpockets, also had a hearing and were held to answer.

—Charles Williams, Isaac Rothwell, and Charles Jones, the three negroes who were apprehended last evening in Moore's grain warehouse, on Delaware avenue also had a hearing and were sent below.

—James Hays, a peddler, living at No. 800 Filbert street, also had a hearing upon the charge of assaulting one Catharine Reidenbach at the door of her house. Held to bail.

—The following is a statement of the coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 17, 1868:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St Clair	14,630	00
" Port Carbon	5,918	01
" Pottsville	1,153	03
" Schuylkill Haven	16,895	07
" Auburn	2,294	07
" Port Clinton	4,576	12
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	168	04
Anthracite coal for week	45,635	14
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	4,812	19
Total for week paying freight	50,498	13
Coal for Company's use	3,398	13
Total all kinds for week	53,897	06
Previously this year	61,170	05
Total	115,067	11
To Thursday, Dec. 17, 1867	157,784	14

CITY ITEMS.

WE have the evidence each day of numbers who purchase of us, after having examined other stocks, which, under different pleas, are being "sacrificed" that our goods are sold at lower prices than any other Clothing in Philadelphia.

The general experience is that such goods are

NOT SO CHEAP AS REPRESENTED, and the public—those who have purchased them and those who have not—many of the former to their cost, are generally becoming aware of this fact.

OUR STOCK IS FULL AND COMPLETE, our assortment unbroken, we being in receipt each day of large lots of new goods, replacing those sold, which are being manufactured not

TO BE SACRIFICED, but to successfully compete with any other goods in the market in all respects, style, fit, make, or price.

WE IN GOOD FAITH carry out our established rule now, as at all other times.

"We guarantee all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded."

TO PROTECT OUR PATRONS and fully carry out this rule at present we have REDUCED ALL PRICES.

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST buyers of clothing, after having examined the stocks which are being "sacrificed," to examine ours before purchasing. A FAIR TEST IS ALL WE ASK.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE useful always most desirable.—The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

CARPETINGS.

SUBSTANTIALS

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

CARPETS,
RUGS,
MATS,
HASSOCKS,
DRUGGETS,
OIL CLOTHS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON.

No. 1222 CHESNUT Street,

12 18 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

PRESENTS.

Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Pocket Knives, Razors, and Scissors.

LADIES' SCISSORS, IN CASES.
GENTS' DRESSING-CASES, ETC.

MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PRESENTS FOR A DEAF FRIEND are the INSTRUMENTS to assist the HEARING, at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 Tenth st., below Chesnut. 12 18 6t

HAVANA CIGARS, LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:
MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and warranted quality.
S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st.,
11 25 wfm1515p Importers and Manufacturers.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.

Persons willing to contribute to the building fund of this society will please send their donations to either

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 306 WALNUT Street.
12 16 14t WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street.

HEARTH AND HOME.

HEARTH AND HOME,

EDITED BY

DONALD G. MITCHELL

AND

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

First Number will be ready MONDAY, Dec. 21.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

HEARTH AND HOME

Is a handsome Weekly of SIXTEEN PAGES, abundantly illustrated by the best artists.

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Will give every week an ORIGINAL CARTOON by one of the best Artists.

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Will have in each Number original articles by the BEST WRITERS for all members of the family in town and country.

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Will contain valuable articles on FARMING every week.

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HEARTH AND HOME

Will be very valuable to the FRUIT GROWER.

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HEARTH AND HOME

Will give due space to FLOWER CULTURE.

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HEARTH AND HOME

Will give especial attention to ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

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HEARTH AND HOME

Will give much attention to RURAL ARCHITECTURE.

First Number will be ready MONDAY, Dec. 21.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

HEARTH AND HOME

Will give, from time to time, PLANS of desirable COUNTRY HOMES.

First Number will be ready MONDAY, Dec. 21.

For sale by all Newsdealers.

HEARTH AND HOME

Will contain all that interests the FAMILY.

MRS. STOWE,
GRACE GREENWOOD,
MRS. MARY E. DODGE,
MADAME LA VERT,

And many others will regularly write for it.

First Number will be ready MONDAY, Dec. 21.

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HEARTH AND HOME.

The First Number contains the beginning of a powerful Story written expressly for it by

J. S. TROWBRIDGE,

ENTITLED

"IN THE ICE."

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HEARTH AND HOME.

See next paper for Table of Contents of First Number.

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HEARTH AND HOME.

$4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

SINGLE COPIES TEN CENTS.

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HEARTH AND HOME,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

PETTENGILL, BATES & CO.,

No. 37 PARK ROW,

1t NEW YORK.

THE SALE PROGRESSES.

OVER $100,000 WORTH

OF THE

STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING

HAVE BEEN SOLD, BUT WE HAVE

$200,000 WORTH YET TO BE SOLD.

THE PRICES ARE DOWN, THE ASSORTMENT IS GOOD.

THERE NEVER WAS SUCH A CHANCE FOR REAL BARGAINS

Deductions and Discounts are the Order of the Day.

ELEGANT OVERCOATS, FINE SUITS,
PANTS AND VESTS, BOYS' CLOTHING,

Store Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Daily.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPECIAL CARD.—At the time of appraisement of the stock we had out in hands large quantities of Overcoats and Boys' Clothing, which are now rapidly coming into our Salesrooms and being sold, and if parties cannot find one day what they want they can often get it the next. For example, we shall receive to-day about TWO HUNDRED ADDITIONAL OVERCOATS, and other garments in proportion, and lots of new garments every day. It is our intention to cut up all our piece goods, make them up, and sell them at the same LARGELY REDUCED PRICES, so as to make a clean sweep of all the goods owned by the former firm.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

NOTICE.—Parties who are not quite ready to buy can secure the bargains while they are going by, lay out what they want, and, making a small payment on account, can pay in instalments if they wish. We will do all we can to accommodate every one.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS

FOR LADIES.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,

NO. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,

offers for sale all the latest styles in

EMBROIDERIES,
SLIPPERS,
CUSHIONS,
JENNY LIND CHAIRS,
HANDSOME FOOT RESTS,
SWISS CARVED GOODS, a good assortment,
TOWEL RACKS,
INKSTANDS,
BASKETS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also a fine lot of my own importation

REAL GLASS BOHEMIAN GOODS.

Please call and examine before you go elsewhere. Our prices are as low as anywhere in the city.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,

12 14 mwsrp5t No. 1302 CHESNUT St., Phila.

HOLIDAY AND WEDDING

PRESENTS.

WILSON & STELLWAGEN,

No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.

All of which we are offering AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

HOLIDAY GOODS.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN

OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES.

DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,

No. 1031 CHESNUT Street

Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Appliqué, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel Coral, and Plain Sets.

Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.

Head Dresses for Parties and Operas.

Fine Fans and Fancy Goods.

Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts.

100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1·75 and $2.

Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

PAINT BOXES

AND

DECALCOMANIA PICTURES,

PRETTY AND NEW,

FOR

CHOICE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

JANENTZKY & CO.,

12 11 fmw6t No. 112 South EIGHTH Street.

GOLD-HEADED

PRESENTATION CANES

AT

WRIGGINS & CO.'S,

12 18 7t4p S. E. Cor. TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

UMBRELLAS, ETC.

UMBRELLAS

OF THE LATEST

LONDON AND

PARIS STYLES,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

FOR SALE BY

WM. A. DROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET Street,

12 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Being determined to reduce their Large Stock of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, and
SILVERWARE,

Offer their Elegant Assortment, consisting of

FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

FOR LADIES', GENTS', AND BOYS' USE.

FINE LEONTINES AND VEST CHAINS.

Jewelry of the latest Styles and Designs,

BUTTONS,
STUDS,
SEAL RINGS, ETC.,

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

SOLID SILVERWARE IN GREAT VARIETY,

Including a beautiful assortment suitable for

BRIDAL GIFTS.

Our Stock is large and varied, embracing all the Latest Novelties in the Jewelry line, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices ARE GREATLY REDUCED. 12 18 6trp

GEORGE H. BECHTEL,

No. 716 ARCH STREET,

Silver and Silver-Plated Ware

SELLING AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 25th INST. 12 17 6trp

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

WRIGGINS & CO.,

S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

have just opened a collection of NEW and RICH GOODS, selected especially for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

DIAMONDS, beautiful designs
Gold Watches, Ladies' and Gents' Chains.
A magnificent stock of Jewelry in Byzantine Mosaic.
New designs in Gold Jewelry. Band Bracelets.
Lockets—the largest variety ever offered.
Presentation Canes; Gold-headed Canes—A SPECIALTY.
Bridal and other style Silver Ware, French Mantel Clocks, fine Plated Ware, Opera Glasses, etc. etc.
A rare chance is offered to purchasers and a call will convince the most skeptical. [12 18 7t4p

WRIGGINS & CO.

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 1mrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

E. P. ADAIR

(Late of the firm of Smyth & Adair, No. 1126 Chesnut street),

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER PLATED WARE,

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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

G. W. RUSSELL,

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OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.
FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
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SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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The Executors of the late JOHN M. HARPER will sell at RETAIL the stock of WATCHES, Etc., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at the old stand,

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The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

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An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfm1m

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—"Glimpses of Animated Nature," by J. W. O'Neill, published by Charles Desilver, is a gaily-bound and handsome volume, with a bright colored lithograph for a frontispiece, and embellished with numerous wood engravings. Descriptions are given of animals, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, etc., with sketches of their peculiar habits and characteristics. The work has been compiled from the writings of Buffon, Goldsmith, Bigland, Wood, Godwin, and other eminent sources, and the endeavor has been to present a great variety of information in a shape suited to the capacity of all readers. There are not many boys who would not be delighted with such a book as this for a Christmas present.

—From James K. Simon, No. 29 South Sixth street, agent for Philadelphia, we have received the second volume of the "Cyclopedia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature, prepared by Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and James Strong, D. D. Published by Harper & Brothers. This volume consists of 933 pages, and the subjects treated commence with "Cab" and end with "Dysentery." Numerous wood-cuts serve to explain references to various matters of architecture, customs, domestic life, etc., and at the end a full list of the articles is given. This cyclopedia when completed will be one of the most valuable works of the kind ever published. Great care has been taken to make it as perfect as possible, and all the articles already written are revised *de novo* as the work goes through the press, and the latest literature, in new books as well as in the journals of all nations, is consulted in this revision.

—From Charles Desilver we have received "Prayers for the Use of Families," selected from various sources, and with a preliminary essay, together with a selection of hymns by Rev. Albert Barnes. This selection of prayers and hymns is so well known that it needs no particular commendation. The present edition is handsomely bound, and a portrait of Rev. Albert Barnes is given as a frontispiece.

—"The Boy at Bramley" and "Joanna Darling; or, the Home at Breakwater," by Virginia F. Townsend, are two volumes of the Breakwater series, published by Loring of Boston. Miss Townsend is a favorite writer, and she understands the art of weaving an entertaining story. Her publishers have done their part in good style, and we commend these books to those who wish to give their children reading that will be entertaining as well as instructive.

"Onward"

is the title of a new magazine conducted by Captain Mayne Reid, the first number of which we have received from Turner Brothers & Co., No. 808 Chesnut street. Captain Reid states that it is his desire to make this a first-class, high-toned magazine of original literature, and embellished with attractive illustrations printed on fine toned paper. Captain Reid, who is well known as a popular writer for the young, will contribute largely to its pages. The contents of the January number are as follows:—"The Lost Sister," three chapters; "The Maguey;" "O Sing Me the Song;" "Christmas Day in a Dead Wood;" "I Think of Thee;" "A Dashing Dragoon;" "A Journey Underground;" "Christmas Kisses;" "A Young Irish Diana;" "The Land of the West;" "A Southern Journal;" "The Yellow Chief," a romance, five chapters; "Things Worth Thinking of;" "Trifles;" Book, Reviews, etc.

—*The Lady's Friend*, published by Deacon & Peterson, commences its sixth volume with the January number. A large colored fashion plate, patterns for all kinds of fancy work, and numerous illustrations, make this an attractive number. The contents are varied and interesting, and the conductors of the magazine seem determined to make it even more popular than heretofore.

Superior Beings.

Every now and then one comes across the path of a superior being—a being that seems to imagine itself made out of a different kind of clay from that which forms the coarser ruck of humanity, and whose presence crushes us with a sense of our own inferiority, exasperating or humiliating, according to the amount of natural pride bestowed upon us. The superior being is of either sex, and of all denominations; and its superiority comes from many causes, being due sometimes to a wider grasp of intellect, sometimes to a loftier standard of morals, sometimes to better birth or a longer purse, and very often to the simple conceit of itself which simulates superiority, and believes in its own apery. The chief characteristic of the superior being is that exalted pity for inferiority which springs from the consciousness of excellence. In fact, one of the main elements of superiority consists in this sublime consciousness of private exaltation, and of the immense interval that separates it from the grosser condition it surveys. Rivalry is essentially angry and contentious, but confessed superiority can afford to be serene and compassionate. The little people who live in that meagre sphere of theirs, mental or social, with which not one point of its own extended circle comes in contact, are deserving of all pity, and are below anything like active displeasure. That they should be content with such a meagre sphere seems inconceivable to the superior being, as it contemplates its own enlarged horizon with the complacency that belongs to a dweller in vastness. Or it may be that its own world is narrow; and its superiority will then be that it is high, safe, and exclusive, while its pity will flow down for those poor wayfarers who wander afield in broad latitudes, and know nothing of the pleasure found in reserved places. In any case the region in which a superior being dwells is better than the region in which any other person dwells.

Take a superior being who has made up a private account with truth, and who has, in his own mind at least, unlocked the gate of the great mysteries of life, and got to the back of that eternal *cui bono* forever confronting us. It does not in the least degree signify how the key is labelled; it may be High Church or Low Church, Swedenborgianism or Positivism. The name has nothing to do with the thing; it is the contented certainty of having unlocked the great gate at which others are only hammering in vain which confers the superiority, and how the thing has been done does not affect the result. Neither does it disturb the equanimity of the superior being when he meets with opposing superior beings who have also made up their private accounts with truth, but in quite another handwriting and with a different sum-total at the bottom of the page; who have also unlocked the gate of the great mysteries, but with a key of contradictory words, while the gate itself is of another order of architecture altogether. But then nothing ever does disturb the equanimity of the superior being; for, as he is above all rivalry, so is he beyond all teaching. The meeting of two superior beings of hostile creeds is only like the meeting of the two blind kings in the story, each claiming the crown for his own, and both ignorant of the very existence of a rival. It may be that the superior being has soared away into the cold region of spiritual negation, whence he regards the praying and praising multitudes who go to church and believe in Providence as grown people regard children who still believe in ghosts and fairies. Or it may be that he has plunged into the phosphorescent atmosphere of mysticism and an all-pervading superstition; and then all who hold by scientific law, and who think the test of common sense not absolutely valueless, are Sadducees who know nothing of the glorious liberty of the light, but who prefer to live in darkness, and make themselves the agents of the great Lord of Lies. Sometimes the superior being goes in for the doctrine of love and impulse, as against reason or experience, holding the physiologist and political economist as creatures absolutely devoid of feeling; and sometimes his superiority is shown in the application of the hardest material laws to the most subtle and delicate manifestations of the mind. But on which side soever he ranks himself—as a spiritualist to whom reason and matter are stumbling-blocks and accursed, or as a materialist denying the existence of spiritual influences at all—he is equally secure of his own superiority, and serene in his own conceit. That there should be two sides to any question never seems to strike him; and that a man of another creed should have as much right as himself to a hearing and consideration is the one hard saying impossible for him to receive. With a light and airy manner of playful contempt—sometimes with a heavy and Johnsonian scorn that keeps no terms with an opponent—the superior being meets all your arguments or batters down all your objections; sometimes, indeed, he will not condescend even so far as this, but when you express your adverse opinion just lifts up his eyebrows with a good-humored kind of surprise at your mental state, but lets you see that he thinks you too hopeless, and himself too superior, to waste powder and shot upon you. It is of the nature of things that there should be moles and that there should be eagles; so much the worse for the moles, who must be content to remain blind, not seeing things patent to the nobler vision.

The superior being is sometimes a person who is above all the passions and weaknesses of ordinary men; a philosopher, or an etherialized woman dwelling on serene Olympian heights which no clouds obscure, and where no earth-fogs rise. The passions which shake the human soul, as tempests shake the forest trees, and warp men's lives according to the run of their own lines, are unknown to these Olympian personages, and they cannot understand their power. They look on these tempestuous souls with a curious analytical gaze, according to the direction of the agony through which they pass, and wonder why they cannot keep as calm and quiet as they themselves are. They sit in scornful judgment on the mysterious impulses regulating human nature—regulating and disturbing—and think how perfect all things would be if only passions and instincts were out out of the great plan, and men and women were left to the dominion of pure reason.

But they do not take into their account the law of constitutional necessity, and they are utterly unable to strike anything like a balance between the good and evil wrought both by the tempests of souls and by those of nature. They only know that storms are inconvenient, and that for themselves they have no need for such convulsions to clear off stagnant humors, nor are they made of elements which kindle and explode at the contact of such or such materials. And if they know nothing of all this, why then should others? If they can sit on Olympian heights serene above all passion, why should not the whole world sit with them, and fogs and fires be conditions unknown? When this kind of superior being is a woman, there is something pretty in the sublime assumption of her supremacy, and the sweeping range of her condemnation. Sheltered from temptation and secure from danger, she looks out on life from the serene heights of her safe place, and wonders how men can fail and woman fall before the power of trials of which she knows only the name. Her circulation is languid and her temperament phlegmatic, and therefore the burning desire of life which sends the strong into danger, perhaps into sin, is as much unknown to her as is the fever of the tropics to a Laplander crouching in his snow-hut; but she judges none the less positively because of her ignorance, and, as she looks into your quivering face with her untroubled eyes, lets you see plainly enough how she despises all the human frailties under which you or yours may have tripped and stumbled. Sometimes she rebukes you loftily. Your soul is sore with the consciousness of your sin, your heart is weak with the pain of life; but the superior being tells you that repentance cannot undo the evil that has been done, and that to feel pain is weak. The superiority which some women assume over men is very odd. It is like the grave rebuke of a child, not knowing what it is that it rebukes. When women take up their parable, and censure men for the wild or evil things they do, not understanding how or why it has come about that they have done them, and knowing as little of the inner causes as of the outer, they are in the position of superior beings talking unmitigated rubbish. To be sure, it is very sweet and innocent rubbish, and has a lofty air about it that redeems what else would be mere presumption; but there is no more practical worth in what they say than there is in the child's rebuke when its doll will not stand upright on sawdust legs, or eat a crumb of cake with its waxen lips. This is one reason why women of the order of superior beings have so little influence over men; they judge without knowledge, and condemn without insight. If they could thoroughly fathom man's nature, so as to understand his difficulties, they would then have moral power if their aims were higher than his, their principles more lofty, their practice more pure. As it is, they have next to none and the very men who seem to yield to them most go only so far as to conceal what the superior being disapproves of; they do not change because of her greater weight of doctrine.

Men show themselves as superior beings to women on another count, intellectually, rather than morally. While women rebuke men for their sins, men snub women for their follies; the one wields the spiritual, the other the intellectual, weapon of castigation, and both hold themselves superior, beyond all possibility of rivalry, according to the chance of sex. The masculine view of a subject always imposes itself on women as something unattainable by the feminine mind; and nine times out of ten brings them to a due sense of their own inferiority, save in the case of the superior being, to whom of course the masculine view counts for nothing against her own. But even when women do not accept a man's opinions, they instinctively recognize their greater value, their greater breadth and strength. Perhaps they cry out against their hardness, if he is a political economist and they are emotional; or against their lower morality if he goes in for universal charity and latitudinarianism, and they are enthusiasts with a clearly-defined faith, and a belief in its infallibility. There are wide tracts of difference between the two minds, not to be settled by the *ipse dixit* of even a superior being; but in general the superiority of the man makes itself more felt than the superiority of the woman. While one talks the other acts, and snubbing does more than condemnation.—*London Saturday Review.*

GROCERIES, ETC.

DESICCATED

CODFISH.

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that AN INJUNCTION HAS BEEN GRANTED by the Court of Common Pleas for the City of New York, in a suit *against* JAMES A. STETSON & COMPANY, *Agents of* COMSTOCK & RAND, restraining them, their agents and servants, from using in any manner the words "DESICCATED CODFISH."

A suit has also been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against several parties for infringement of "CUTLER'S PATENT" for desiccating fish.

ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST MANUFACTURING OR SELLING THE ARTICLE KNOWN AS "DESICCATED CODFISH," unless authorized to do so under licenses from William D. Cutler or his assignees, as all infringements will be promptly prosecuted.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA SALT FISH COMPANY.

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is invested in the most careful manner, wh
them to offer to the insured an undoubted
the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
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WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASS

A large and elegant variety.

GOLD SPECTACLES,

MAGIC LANTE

A very large assortment

MICROSCOPES,

STEREOSCOPES, and

STEREOSCOPIC

And a large variety of Useful and Or
articles for

CHRISTMAS PRESE

WILLIAM Y. McALLIST

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OPERA GLASS

One of the best assortments, includin
new designs, just received, and for sa
prices by

JAMES W. QUEEN &

No. 924 CHESNUT Stre

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CARRIAGES.

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Notice is respectfully given to customers a
desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTUR

OF

WM. D. ROGERS,

OF CHESNUT STRE

To place their orders as soon as possible,
their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most
expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effe

WM. D. ROGERS,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT

11 6 fmw2m PHILADELP

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTED

BOOTS AND SHO

MEN'S LONG-LEG SPORTING BO
$10·00.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOO
$8 00.

MEN'S CALF DOUBLE SOLE GAIT
$6 00.

BOYS' HIGH LACE BOOTS, $4·0

Also a large stock of our own manufac
REDUCED PRICES.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREE

10 16 fmw] ABOVE CHES

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC

"TEMPUS FUGIT."

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC,

TYNDALE & MITCHEL

No. 707 CHESNUT STRE

PHILADELPHIA.

WILL KEEP OPEN

Until 9 o'clock P. M. during Dece

AND WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR

HOLIDAY IMPORTATIO

AT [9 28 mwf

GREAT REDUCTIONS

LOOKING GLASS

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN
CITY.

ROGERS' GROUP

SOLE AGENCY.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS

No. 816 CHESNUT Stre

9 25 fmw3m5p PHILADELPHI

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Large and Complete Stock, great var
and at prices from

25 CENTS TO $50, AT

MOORE'S,

No 129 SOUTH EIGHTH S

12 15 8t PHILADELPH

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POC
KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beau
finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S
ZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RA
SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Gr
and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TE
street, below Chesnut.

The Old and the New "Moniteur."

The existing agreement between the French Government and the firm of Panckoucke, the proprietors of the *Moniteur Universel*, the official journal of the Empire, will expire on the 31st of December inst., and the renewal of the contract having been put up for public competition, the choice has fallen upon M. Wittersheim, a printer, who is bound by the conditions of the bargain to publish morning and evening for twelve years, from the 1st of January, 1869, an official journal, "the exact title of which will be hereafter determined by a special ministerial decision." It is understood that the journals will bear the names *Moniteur Officiel* and *Moniteur Officiel du Soir*, but these titles will be contested by the proprietors of the old *Moniteur*, which having lived through nine different Governments, is now of full age under a tenth, and will be continued by M. Paul Dalloz, the present editor, assisted by the present staff. The "Cahier des Charges," regulating the new contract, is dated the 21st of August, 1868, and its seventh article obliges M. Wittersheim to have his offices and machinery in working order by the 1st of January, in a position about the same distance from the Senate and Corps Legislatif as that occupied by the existing offices. The locality chosen is on the quays about two hundred yards from the old *Moniteur*, where several houses have been removed, and large numbers of men are at work on the new building day and night, with torches, gas, and the electric light.

The secret history of this is curious. Numerous theories have been invented to account for it, but as few means exist in France for dissemination the truth upon so delicate a matter, it is no wonder they are generally wide of the mark. It was thought probable, for instance, that occasion might be taken to economize by suppressing the exemption—a costly one for the State—which the official journal now enjoys from duty and postage, but the third article of the "Cahier des Charges" perpetuates the privilege. Some looked for a reduction of the subvention allowed when the cost of the obligatory publication of the debates in the Chambers became excessive, but the editor was quite willing to relinquish this as soon as the *Petit Moniteur du Soir*, which he had himself founded at his own cost and risk, became sufficiently remunerative, and he had besides made a sensible reduction in the price of the latter journal. That this was a great desideratum from the Government point of view is shown by the nineteenth article of the "Cahier," under which M. Wittersheim obtained his concession, adjuging the contract to the bidder who would offer to supply the evening *Moniteur* to the communes throughout the country at the greatest reduction from the maximum subscription of 12 francs a year, the rate now paid. It is understood also that M. Dalloz had proposed terms for a renewal of the existing agreement which were peculiarly very advantageous to the Government. But apart from all this, the supposition that the Imperial Government were, for the first time, about to descend to cheeseparing in regard to their official organ will not bear examination. The change was also attributed to personal reasons, but the truth seems to be that the objects in view were rather political. It would appear that for a considerable time past the Government *surveillans* of the *Moniteur* have been much dissatisfied. It was clearly intimated that the degree of impartiality shown in its non-official portion was too great, and was very distasteful to the First Minister; but difficulties not easy to surmount hindered a reform. This non-official portion had gradually become a kind of neutral ground on which ministers, heads of administrations, senators, deputies, Academicians, and men of letters met, and to which each with a certain amount of independence contributed his quota. With such contributors the right of veto possessed by the First Minister could rarely be exercised in its plenitude, and, in fact, it would appear that M. Rouher had very little influence at all over articles coming from such influential quarters. He therefore determined upon a thorough change in the organization of the official journal. M. Rouher's intentions will be gathered from the 11th and 17th articles of the "Cahier des Charges," which are verbatim as follows:—

> 11. The Minister will have the political, literary, and scientific direction of both the morning and evening journals. The Minister alone will choose between the writers in both the official journals. Nevertheless the publication of the miscellaneous news (*faits divers*) will rest upon the responsibility of the manager of the *Moniteur*; the Minister reserving to himself the right to forbid the publication of any of the *faits divers*, the insertion of which may appear to him inopportune or unsuitable.
>
> §17. The Minister reserves to himself the right to forbid or suppress every advertisement which may appear to him to be undesirable (*presenter des inconvenients*).

The Minister will thus be the editor-in-chief of every department of the paper, and everything which appears in it will therefore be assumed to have his deliberate assent. The effect upon the ever-suspicious French public will naturally be that they will regard every line of the *Moniteur*, from the leaders to the smallest puff advertisements, as a *communique* of the Government; the very last result, one would have imagined, that M. Rouher would desire.

Much to his credit, M. Dalloz (who has been editor of the *Moniteur* for seventeen years) rejected from the very commencement of the negotiations the humiliating terms which the Government sought to impose. He refuses to abandon the old-established journal, which, now that he is freed from ministerial supervision, will become thoroughly independent. It is understood that he will retain most, if not all, of his old contributors and permanent staff, and he has been promised from all quarters fresh co-operation and assistance in the most sympathetic manner.

M. Wittersheim's concession is burdened with many onerous conditions. The present annual subscription to the *Moniteur du Soir* is fifteen francs for the general public, and twelve francs for Government employes, mayors, associates, etc. In calling for tenders, the proprietorship was promised to the bidder who would offer to supply the evening journal at the lowest price under twelve francs to the public functionaries of France, to the extent of about 40,000 copies each day. M. Wittersheim underbid all his rivals, and (it is barely credible) has bound himself to supply every day 95,000 copies of the paper gratis. The 7th article of the "Cahier" binds him to provide in proximity to each of the palaces of the Senate and the Corps Legislatif suitable places "where the orators in both Chambers and those of the Government may revise the proofs of their speeches." The 8th article obliges him to publish each day in the morning edition the shorthand reports of the sittings of the Senate and Corps Legislatif, together with such laws, decrees, and official, judicial, and administrative documents as the Government may require to be inserted. The explanations of the objects of projected bills and laws must be inserted in the morning edition before the discussions thereon take place, and in all cases within five days of their distribution to the senators and deputies. Reports made to the Chambers must be inserted within three days of their distribution. Further, should urgent occasion require, the Minister reserves to himself the right to require each day the immediate publication of one of any of the documents mentioned. Considering that the *Moniteur* consists of four pages only, it will be seen that these conditions are very burdensome, especially in the parliamentary season. The 9th article provides that the foregoing and all other ministerial communications are to be inserted gratuitously, even if they necessitate the publication of one or more supplements. The 10th article rules that the evening edition (four very small pages) must publish an analysis of the debates in the Chambers, and such documents as may be sent by the Minister of State; but the *Moniteur Officiel du Soir* is not to be obliged to publish more than one supplement each week. The 12th article charges the proprietor with all the expenses of the political, literary, and scientific portions of the journal, together with the whole cost of administration, correspondence, intelligence, and travelling. This expenditure is limited to the total annual sum of 200,000 francs. "In compensation for the charges imposed upon him," the proprietor will under the 16th article, "be entitled to the whole of the subscriptions to both journals," at the rate of forty francs a year for the morning, and fifteen francs a year for all copies of the evening paper that may be sold over and above the 95,000 copies which he has bound himself to supply gratis. "He can, besides, in his morning edition devote the fourth page to advertisements, and the third to miscellaneous news, financial matters, and the bulletins of the Bourse. In the evening paper he can fill only three-fifths of a column on the fourth page with advertisements."

M. Wittersheim has had besides to make a deposit of 100,000 francs as caution money, which is to remain in the hands of the Government during the whole term of the contract. Although the 24th article of the "Cahier," in providing that all the difficulties and disputes that may arise in the execution or interpretation of the clauses of the agreement will be decided by the first Minister, gives a right of appeal to the Council of State, the 15th article clearly empowers the Minister to cancel the contract at any moment (without prejudice to any damages which may be demanded from the proprietor) for any of the following reasons:—Want of exactitude in fulfilling the engagements made; negligence or irregularity in the printing, the publication, the despatch by post, or the distribution of the journals at the regulated hours. The 13th article leaves to the proprietor the power of choosing the editors or managers of the two journals, subject to the approval of the Minister, who, should he have reason to be dissatisfied with either of them, may require the proprietor to replace him within eight days.

The facts connected with the adjudication upon the tenders form not the least curious part of this affair. The condition was that the tender naming the lowest subscription for the daily supply of about 40,000 copies of the *Moniteur du Soir* to the communes would be accepted. There were, we understand, four tenders offering to supply these 40,000 daily copies gratis. Without adjourning, but giving to the bidders time for consideration, the four Commissioners to whom the decision was entrusted stated that they would accept the amended tender which would add the greatest number of gratis copies to the 40,000 already arrived at. This was agreed to by all, and the result was that there were added by M. Plon, 25,000 copies; by M. Schiller, 25,005; by M. Pointes, 26,250; and by M. Wittersheim, 55,000, making in all the extraordinary number of 95,000 copies to be provided gratis every evening for distribution according to the pleasure of the Government. It seems to have been a foregone conclusion with M. Rouher that M. Plon, the printer, who had been coveting the position for the last three years, would be at once and as a matter of course adjudged to be the new proprietor of the *Moniteur*. The Government, however, reckoned without the exceedingly low proposal of M. Wittersheim, which somewhat startled the Minister, and may, indeed, puzzle anybody who does not know that there are more ways than one in which a newspaper may be made to pay in France as well as in Belgium, or, for the matter of that, England.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

E S H L E M A N

BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp

SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

527rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM *SHIRT MANUFACTORY,* AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

249 Field, Siege, and Sea-coast Cannon, Howitzers, and Mortar, cast iron (247) and bronze (2), of various calibres.
67 Wrought iron Gun Carriages and cast iron Mortar Beds.
Large quantity of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
13,149 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
36 Foreign Model arms, of various calibres.
10 Burnside Carbines, good order.
189 Rifled Muskets, altered to percussion, cal. —, good order.
348 Foot Artillery Swords, good order.
725 Springfield Rifled Muskets, ca. 58.
27 Rifles, assorted.
3 Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns.
68 Light Artillery Sabres.
372 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords,
Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and Small Arm appendage.
Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,678 Cartridge Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Corn Sacks.
Blacksmiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; fourteen days for all other stores.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.

A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.

T. G. BAYLOR,
12 8 17t Maj of Ordnance and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comd'g.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of LAMAR W. FISHER, Executor of the estate of ANNIE N. FISHER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 21, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

SAMUEL B. HUEY,
12 11 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN BANKRUPTCY. EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, S.S., at Philadelphia the 11th day of November, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners, trading as BAKER & FARLEY, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on Creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, Assignee,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

To the creditors of said bankrupts and all whom it may concern. 12 11 13t

---

W I R E G U A R D S,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
5 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street [illegible]

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30§
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61§

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., January 20, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, on the following routes:—(Proposals for route No. 3 will also be received by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Luddington, C. Q. M., at Santa Fe, N. M., until the time above mentioned.)

ROUTE No. 2.

From such points on the Union Pacific Railway, E. D., as may, during the existence of the contract, be designated by the Chief Quartermaster's Department of the Missouri, to any places that may be designated by the forwarding officer in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees north; in such positions of the State of Texas and Indian Territory as lie north of the Canadian river and west of longitude 97 degrees; and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other depot as may be designated in that Territory, and any intermediate points on the route to that depot. Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869.

Separate bids, however, are invited and will be entertained for the transportation to and from the following points, the rate bid to be per 100 pounds for the entire distance, and not per 100 miles, as in the foregoing case:—

FROM FORT HARKER

to Forts Zarah, Larned, Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM FORT HAYS

to Forts Dodge, Lyon, Reynolds, Garland, and Union.

FROM SHERIDAN OR FORT WALLACE

to Forts Lyon, Reynolds, Garland and Union.

The transportation herein advertized for must be wholly by wagon.

Information will be given on application to this office of the distances between the places named above, and upon any other points regarding the service herein advertised for.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

The weight to be transported will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 10,000,000 pounds.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2000 (no es or certified check payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case an award is made to him the bidder will accept it and enter into contract with good and sufficient security in accordance with the terms of this advertisement: said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded, to execute in due form such contract.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposal, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractors will be required to give bonds on Route No. 2 in such amounts as shall be fixed by the undersigned; on Route No 3 $100,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 2," or "3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1869, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily, at the starting point or points of his route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route, can be had upon application to this office, either personally or by letter, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application.

By order of the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri.

L. C. EASTON,
12 17 [illegible] Dep't P. M. Gen. U. S. A., C. Q. M., Dep't M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Dec. 19, don't go	Saturday Dec. 19, 8 A.M
Monday, " 21, 6½ A.M	Monday, " 21, 10 A.M
Tuesday, " 22, 7 A.M	Tuesday, " 22, 11 A.M
Wed'day, " 23, 8 A.M	Wed'day, " 23, 12 M.
Thursday, " 24, 8½ A.M	Thursday, " 24, 12½ P.M
Friday, " 25, 9 A.M	Friday, " 25, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES' Alley.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

OF THIS COMPANY AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

At which rate the holder of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES can make a profitable exchange.

COUPONS due January 1 CASHED, or bought at full rates for Gold.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

61t PHILADELPHIA.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,

And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

1128 PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

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BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

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THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, *For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.*

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WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

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Blank Book Manufacturers,

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A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 292 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 292; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 12 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE—FIFTY THOUSAND First Quality YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS BOARDS and SCANTLING from Enterprise Mills, S. C.

WARREN & GREGG,
12 15 6t No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers.

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

TO RENT.

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PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

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ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24§ BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 15 5t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
December 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 16 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 18 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive sale at No. 240 South Second street
STOCK OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, at T. & J. A. Henkels' warerooms, No. 240 South Second street, will be sold, at public sale, an extensive assortment of Superior Furniture, comprising:—Walnut parlor suits, with rich and plain coverings; library, dining-room, and hall furniture; elegant chamber furniture, various styles, all manufactured in a superior manner expressly for their wareroom sales, and warranted.

The sale will be peremptory, and is made on account of Messrs. Henkels being about to remove to their new warerooms, No. 1802 Arch street. 12 15 5t

SALE OF CHOICE AND ELEGANT BOOKS.
On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Afternoons,

December 21, 22, and 23, at 4 o'clock, a collection of choice Christmas Books, elegantly illustrated works in superb bindings, English and American editions, suitable for holiday presents, comprising the best authors in all departments of literature and the fine arts. 12 17 6t

Sale No. 611 N. Eleventh street.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRRORS, AXMINSTER, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

December 22, at 10 o'clock, at No. 611 N. Eleventh street, above Green street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising superior walnut, parlor, and dining-room furniture, fine oval French plate mantel mirror, fine toned rosewood piano, made by Schomacker & Co.; French china and glassware, walnut secretary and bookcases, walnut and mahogany chamber furniture, fine feather beds and hair mattresses, superior wardrobes, fine Axminster, Brussels, and imperial carpets, etc., etc.

Also, refrigerators, kitchen furniture, etc. 12 16 5t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday

December 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

FIFTH (South), No. 818—Modern Residence.
CHRISTIAN, Nos. 2111 to 2141—Sixteen new Dwellings.
BRIDGE, No. 8840—Frame Dwelling.
STORY, No 4 86—Brick Dwelling.
THIRD (South) No. 292—Modern Residence.
TWELFTH (North), No. 628—Modern Residence, 17 by 190 feet; has all the modern conveniences.
PINE, No. 2226—Modern Residence.
GREEN LANE, Twenty-first ward—Valuable Lot.
BEACH AND COATES—First-class Grain Distillery.

Full particulars in catalogues.

STOCKS.

For account of whom it may concern—
50 shares Treverton Coal and Railroad Co.
413 shares preferred stock of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Co.
$3062 Scrip of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company.

For other accounts—
14 shares Bank of Northern Liberties.
20 shares Bank of North America.
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket.
200 shares McClintockville Oil Co.
40 shares Central Transportation Co
10 shares Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.
25 shares Fourth National Bank.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
24 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. 12 18 3t

Sale No. 1444 North Eleventh street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

December 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1444 North Eleventh street, above Master street, by catalogue, the entire Elegant Furniture, comprising Handsome Walnut Parlor Furniture Fine Green Plush Coverings; Elegant Rosewood Piano, made by Albrecht, Riekes & Schmidt; Elegant Mantel, and Pier Mirrors; Superior Walnut Secretary and Bookcase; Superior Walnut Dining-Room Furniture, China and Glassware; Two Suits of Elegant Walnut Chamber Furniture; Bolsters and Pillows; Fine Hair Mattresses; Elegant Brussels and other Carpets; Kitchen Furniture, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

The entire Furniture was made to order, and is equal to new. 12 16 6t

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANOS, WARRANTED, BY A CELEBRATED NEW YORK MANUFACTURER, AND HIGHLY FINISHED.
On Tuesday Morning,

Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, an invoice of Pianos, viz.:

2 No. 1 class 7-octave overstrung rosewood pianos, highly finished.
2 No. 2 class 7-octave overstrung rosewood pianos, highly finished.
2 No. 3 class 7-octave overstrung rosewood pianos, highly finished.

Also, one 7-octave rosewood piano, richly carved by Bailey. The handsomest and best instrument in this country or the world, the mate of which was sold for $2000.

All of the above warranted of the best finish, by one of the most celebrated manufacturers in this country or elsewhere. 12 18 3t

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C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys' and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.

Also, a superior assortment of ladies', misses', and children's city-made goods. 12 17 3t

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CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge 9 29

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC,

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS; MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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6 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 129wfm

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1868.

The notorious

JUMEL WILL CASE

came up yesterday again before Judge Cardozo of the Supreme Court.

Having taken some pains to understand the facts of this case, I will endeavor to elucidate them.

Madame Jumel, widow of the late Stephen Jumel, died in the January of 1866, at an extremely advanced age.

She left behind her real estate to the value of at least $1,000,000.

Her origin was humble. She was the daughter of a common sailor named John Bowen, residing in Rhode Island, and had one brother and one sister. The brother died. The sister came to this city, and married a gentleman in moderate circumstances, named William Jones.

By this husband Mrs. Jones had four children, the present heirs-at-law of Madame Jumel, named respectively William Ballou Jones, Stephen Jumel Jones, Elizabeth Jumel Franchell, and Louisa Jumel Maddox.

Meanwhile the subject of the present debate had also came hither and married Stephen Jumel, who, embarked at that time in a most prosperous business, promised to become what he did, a millionaire.

At his death all his possessions passed into the hands of his widow, the one thorn in whose wedded life had been that she was childless.

To remedy this defect, she and her husband, at an early period of their married life, had adopted a child.

They made a singular choice. The child was no other than the illegitimate daughter of Madame Jumel's sister, Mrs. Jones; the little girl having been born before Mrs. Jones' marriage.

This child—of legal kin to no one—was educated and in all respects treated as the daughter of M. and Madame Jumel. A fine education was bestowed upon her in Paris. She was for a long time a leader of fashion in this city, where she was married to a Mr. Nelson Chase (one of the plaintiffs in the present case), and finally died in 1843, eleven years after the death of M. Jumel.

She left two children, Eliza and William, whom Madame Jumel immediately and always regarded as her grandchildren, styling them in formal writings her grand-nephew and grand-niece. In 1854 she again visited France, taking these "grandchildren" with her, and married Eliza to a M. Pery.

These are the facts—a little romantic, if you please—so far as I have been able to glean them. The plaintiffs, however, allege that Madame Jumel was not the daughter of John Bowen, the Rhode Island sailor, but of one James Bowen, and, moreover, that the Mrs. Jones whose illegitimate child she adopted was not her sister.

The application before Judge Cardozo was on the part of Champlain Bowen for an order to compel Mr. Carter, attorney for Nelson Chase, to permit the plaintiff to take a *fac-simile* of an original letter purported to have been written by Bowen.

A NOVEL SUIT

has likewise been presented before Judge Barbour.

Mr. Specht, being charged by Mr. Millenian with robbing him of fifty coats, was arrested and imprisoned. Millenian then repaired to Specht's friends and informed them that he would withdraw the complaint if they would give him $200. Specht's friends did so: Specht was released; Specht's friends stopped payment of the check; Specht commenced an action for false imprisonment. Specht has been awarded $600 damages.

HELL GATE

is going to be drilled.

A new machine has been invented for that purpose.

In Hell-Gate there is no separate Scylla and Charybdis; both are in one.

The new drilling machine is like a kettle-drum turned upside down, made of iron, and water-tight. The part which attacks the rock is a superlatively hard piece of metal, in which are inserted more than a dozen black diamonds.

It is by no means certain, however, that the object of the invention has yet been attained. The experiment was performed upon a solid block of granite, above the surface of the water. It was not demonstrated that the machine is water-tight, and the question whether Hell-gate can be blasted by its use, and her fearful floods cleared of their rocky obstructions, yet remains unanswered.

ILLEGITIMACY

is now the topic upon which the pens of our literary and scientific women (or women who think themselves so) are engaged.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose believes, for example, that the best cure for infanticide is to legally compel the fathers of illegitimate children to recognize them.

If such were to become the law, I am afraid the size of the families of some of "our most respectable citizens" would be increased with extraordinary rapidity, and that virtuous and unsuspecting wives, before they knew it, would spontaneously become the step-mothers of numerous little wanderers.

MR. BEECHER

has been doing another wicked thing, that has placed him beyond the pale of forgiveness.

He is the most successful man living for doing wicked things which no other minister is bold enough and original enough to conceive of.

For instance, he has been aiding and abetting the institution of deaconesses in Plymouth Church to visit the poor and needy, and see that their wants are provided for.

Is not this distinctly borrowed from the Roman Catholic Church?

Finally, brethren, let Mr. Beecher beware.

MR. FISKE,

that "rising young artist in stocks," who bought Pike's Opera House, is going to try to turn manager too; or, at least has engaged a manager to represent him. That manager is Mr. Tayleure, the adroit adapter of "Lady Isabel," and Mr. Fox's right-hand man in *Humpty Dumpty*. The admission is to be fifty cents per head, and the entertainment spectacularly Shakespearian.

ALI BABA.

GRANT.

The President Elect of the United States and the Vacant Generalship of the Armies.

By the recent arrival of the Cimbria, we have the following transatlantic opinion on the President elect, the extract being taken from the London *Morning Herald* of the 5th inst.:—

At the very outset of his term the new President will have an undertaking to discharge which will be regarded as a test of his real opinions. Hitherto the opinions held by General Grant in relation to the future government of the South have been the subject of mere surmise. He cannot keep the public in doubt much longer. It will be necessary for him to appoint a Cabinet, and whatever course he may take the tendency of his mind will be revealed. Should he decide to keep the present heads of departments in office—a most improbable supposition—the people would know how to read his opinions. In every new appointment he will be stripping away the veil with which he has surrounded himself. It is a circumstance altogether unprecedented in American history, and one well worthy to be borne in mind hereafter, that a President should be deliberately chosen by the people while they were ignorant of his intentions with regard to the most important question of the day. They only believed in the candidate's thorough loyalty, and his desire to do well. There was, no doubt, an influential section of the Republicans who chose General Grant because they could not help themselves. To have gone against him would have ruined them, and therefore they pronounced in his favor. But the *Tribune* long resisted the nomination, and abused Grant in unmeasured terms, just as Wendell Phillips is doing to-day. Hence, too, it will be noticed that radical journals in this country, which fancy they have an "affinity" with American radicals, received the news of Grant's success with great coldness. They are, to use an Americanism, "on the fence." They wait to see what course events will take before jumping down. The first appointments of the new President will be the signal for these and other waverers to declare themselves.

Another appointment which must be filled up when Grant becomes President is that of Commander-in-Chief. It is believed that Lieutenant-General Sherman will be installed in this post, and no appointment is more probable, for Grant's admiration of his fellow-soldier is almost without bounds. Sherman has never received his deserts from the American people. All the honors were showered upon Grant; and Sherman, who had done scarcely less than Grant, and as some believe very much more, was sent out to fight savages on the Plains. Purses were made up for Grant, and house and library presented to him, but Sherman got his pay and nothing more. His retiring disposition deepened the neglect with which he has been treated. A man like Butler would not have allowed the people to forget him, and he would have clamored for honors if they were not spontaneously given. Sherman is a very different man. Grant will unquestionably seek to place him in a post of honor as soon as the 4th of March arrives. There is no single man on whose advice he will be disposed to place so much reliance as upon Sherman's, and even the most astute politician will find it a work of difficulty to make catspaws of these two straight-forward soldiers. If Butler objects to Sherman's appointment the people ought to be all the better satisfied with it. What Butler opposes must be intrinsically good. President Grant will begin his rule under circumstances such as none of his predecessors have enjoyed, Washington alone excepted. He has opportunities of doing good before him such as few in any age or nation have possessed. Grant never makes diffuse speeches in depreciation of his rivals nor issues laborious manifestoes in vindication of himself. He will do his duty none the less effectually because he does not make stump orations in praise of his capacities from one end of the country to the other. That the promise of his rule may be fulfilled must be the wish of all true friends of America, whether they call themselves conservatives or radicals.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTURED IN A STORE.—Policeman Noblitt of the Sixth ward, about 8 o'clock last evening, saw a suspicious looking individual standing on Water street, and on going towards him he left. The policeman followed up until he came opposite the grain warehouse of Mr. Moore, the cellar door of which he found open. Running into Delaware avenue, he looked through the door cracks, and saw three colored individuals "going through" the place. Sounding his rattle, several policemen came to his assistance, and on entering the store two of the negroes were arrested; the third fellow was missing, and a search for him was instituted. One of the policemen, in shoving a barrel around in a rather careless manner, heard a grunt, and lifting the article discovered a colored man doubled up. He, with the others, were locked up in the Fourth District Station. They will put in an appearance at the Central Station this afternoon.

PICKPOCKETS OVERHAULED.—For some time the passengers on the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railway have been complaining of having lost sundry articles, consisting of satchels, bundles, and pocket-books. Chief Lamon detailed several of his staff to investigate the matter, and last evening Detectives Levy and Stephens got on a crowded car at Spring Garden street and took into custody two professional pickpockets. Their names are Michael Hasson and Reddy Dungan. Arriving at Vine street, on their way to the Central Station, Hasson broke away from the officers and ran up Vine to Ridge avenue to Wood street, and then into the yard of a house on Wood street, above Tenth, where he was recaptured. Both of the parties will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

MISS KELLOGG AND THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE.—Owing to her engagement with Mr. Max Strakosch, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was unable to offer her gratuitous services for the concert to be given this evening at the Academy of Music, so she has generously made a donation, which the following letter will explain:—

"My Dear ——:—Please accept from me two hundred and fifty dollars ($25) for the aid of the Lincoln Institute. I hope your concert will be as successful as you could possibly wish.

"Believe me always your friend.

"C. LOUISE KELLOGG.

"Continental Hotel. Thursday. Dec. 17, 1868."

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT.—The Honorable Schuyler Colfax, Vice-Presipent elect, will dine at the Union League to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, and receive the members of the League generally about 9 o'clock P. M. He is expected to arrive at the Continental Hotel this evening. From the well-known thoroughness with which the League conducts any undertaking, there remains no doubt that the distinguished visitor will be sumptuously entertained, and it is but meet that he should encounter in a social way the gentlemen who did so much to secure his election.

INTERFERING WITH A FATHER.—On Wednesday night, Mr. McMenamin, the proprietor of a tavern on Wyoming street, Twenty-fourth ward, sent his son on an errand. The lad remained much longer than was necessary, and for this the father chastised him. While performing this disagreeable task he was set upon by a number of young men and beaten pretty badly. Yesterday Daniel and John Maher, Richard Finn, and Daniel Green were arrested on the charge of being implicated, and were sent to prison by Alderman Maule for trial.

A BASE WRETCH.—George Miles keeps a shoe store on Orthodox street, Frankford. Last night, a little girl, aged eleven years, went into his place to have a pair of shoes stretched. Miles took her into a back room, and, it is alleged, attempted to outrage her person, but failed, owing to the entrance of a man into the store. The little girl complained, and Alderman Comly issued a warrant, on which Miles was arrested, and, after a hearing, was committed in default of $1500 bail.

A RECKLESS DRIVER OVERHAULED.—Sydney Robbins is a colored individual, and the driver of a furniture car. Last evening, while driving at a furious rate at Broad and Market streets, he ran against Samuel P. Jones, Sr. The old gentleman was knocked down, and had two ribs broken and his spine seriously injured. Robbins was arrested and bound over in $1500 for trial.

OYSTER THIEF.—Thomas Luney last evening picked up a bag containing 500 oysters at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, and pitched it into a wagon, which he drove off at a rapid rate. Policeman Rider was notified, and he followed the vehicle to Sixteenth and Lombard streets, where he overtook it and arrested Thomas, who was subsequently sent to prison by Alderman Patchel.

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION. — Horticultural Hall is now being put in readiness for the great exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, which opens on Monday next. Most of the specimen fowls will arrive to-morrow. From present appearances the exhibition promises to be the finest ever given in this State.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Policeman Carlyle, of the Seventeenth district, last night arrested Charles Smith, at the Baltimore Railroad depot, while in the act of carrying off a valise, which had been laid down by its owner while he was getting a ticket. Charles was taken before Alderman Dallas, and committed for a further hearing.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Anderson Jackson, colored, this morning walked into the tailor store of James Campbell, on Second street, below Pine, and lifted a roll of cloth, with which he started off. Before proceeding far Policeman Webb overhauled him and the cloth. He was sent below by Alderman Carpenter.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON.—At a few minutes of 1 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the drying room attached to the dye house of Harris & Co., at Mascher and Thompson streets, in the Seventeenth ward, and before it could be extinguished inflicted damage to the extent of $5000.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—At half past 1 o'clock last night, Harbor Policemen Grimes, Westcott, and Kell hauled John Ritchie out of the second dock above Vine street. John had been full of whisky and walked overboard. The soaking completely sobered him.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.—About half-past five o'clock last evening Mr. Edward Allen, while riding on a Fourth and Eighth streets car, was relieved of a wallet containing $470. The car was crowded at the time.

STOLE A WATCH.—Moses Bark yesterday stole a watch from a woman living at Front and Union streets. He acknowledged the fact and was committed to prison.

ROBBERY.—Thieves last night broke into the stable of Joseph Patterson, on Mill street, Germantown, and stole several robes and blankets, and a coat and pair of boots.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department—Recommendations to the Government.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had a protracted session yesterday, the purpose being to consider the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. The committee after a thorough examination of the subject, decided to report against the transfer, and in its stead unanimously recommended the chairman to prepare a bill erecting that bureau into a separate department with the same functions as the other departments of the Government, and they assign as their reasons for adopting this course the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Peace Commission made last summer, and in the report which will accompany the bill they will submit the following, taken from the report of said Peace Commission:—

This brings us to consider the much mooted question whether the bureau should belong to the civil or military department of the Government. To determine this properly we must first know what is to be the future treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them the bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment such wars are wholly unnecessary; and hoping that the Government and country will agree with us, we cannot now advise the change. It is possible, however, that despite our efforts to maintain peace, war may be forced on us by some tribe or tribes of Indians. In the event of such an occurrence, it may be well to provide in the revision of the intercourse laws or elsewhere at what time the civil jurisdiction shall cease and the military jurisdiction begin. If thought advisable, also, Congress may authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as may be continually hostile or unmanageable under the plan which we have suggested. The chief duties of the bureau will be to educate and instruct in the peaceful arts—in other words, to civilize the Indians. The military arm of the Government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possible appreciation of the officers of the army, and fully recognize their proverbial integrity and honor, but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indian children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civil, and not military occupations. But it is insisted that the present Indian service is corrupt, and this change should be made to get rid of the dishonest. That there are many bad men connected with the service cannot be denied. The records are abundant to show that agents have pocketed the funds appropriated by the Government and driven the Indians to starvation. It cannot be doubted that Indian wars have originated from this cause. The Sioux war in Minnesota is supposed to have been produced in this way. For a long time these officers have been selected from partisan ranks, not so much on account of honesty and qualification as for devotion to party interests and their willingness to apply the money of the Indian to promote the selfish schemes of local politicians. We do not doubt that some such men may be in the service of the bureau now; and this leads us to suggest, third, that Congress pass an act fixing a day, not later than the 1st of February, 1869, when the offices of all the superintendents, agents, and special agents shall be vacated. Such persons as have proved themselves competent and faithful may be reappointed; those who have proved unfit will find themselves removed without an opportunity to divert attention from their unworthiness by professions of party zeal. We believe the Indian question to be one of such momentous importance, as it respects both the honor and interests of the nation, as to require for its proper solution an undivided responsibility. The vast and complicated duties now devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior leave him too little time to examine and determine the multiplicity of questions necessarily connected with the government and civilization of a race. The same may be said of the Secretary of War As things are now it is difficult to fix responsibility. When errors are committed the civil department blames the military. The military retort by the charge of inefficiency or corruption against the officers of the bureau. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs escapes responsibility by pointing to the Secretary of the Interior, while the Secretary may well respond that though in theory he may be responsible, practically he is governed by the head of the bureau. We therefore recommend Indian affairs be committed to an independent bureau or department. Whether the head of the department should be made a member of the President's Cabinet is a matter for the discretion of Congress and yourself, and may be as well settled without any suggestions from us.

A new commission should be appointed, or the present one be authorized to meet the Sioux next spring, according to our agreement, and also to arrange with the Navajos for their removal. It might be well, also, in case our suggestions are adopted in regard to selecting Indian territories, to extend the powers of the commission, so as to enable us to conclude treaties or agreements with tribes confessedly at peace, looking to their concentration upon the reservations indicated. In the course of a short time the Union Pacific Railroad will have reached the country claimed by the Snakes, Bannacks, and other tribes, and in order to preserve peace with them, the commission should be required to see them, and make with them satisfactory arrangements.

New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"We rejoice that this question of selling proxies by brokers in whose names the stock of railways chance to stand on the closing of transfers, is thus to be fairly and squarely made: not because the brokers are in the practice of appropriating the premiums paid for such proxies, but to settle the principle that no road ought to be thus sold out to mere stock adventurers without the consent of the actual owners of the property, whether they have paid for their holdings in full or have made their brokers secure in carrying it for their account. The case could not be made a more emphatic or striking one than on the present desperate attempt to transfer the Cleveland and Pittsburg control to the unscrupulous gang of railway wreckers who have been buying proxies for the January election, nor could its decision be made more conclusive nor the example more useful for the future government of the street than against the highly respectable firm of brokers and bankers who have been held to responsibility for trading off the rights of their customers."

From the Tribune.

"Money was more active, and 7 per cent. was the lowest rate on call to-day: at the close coin interest was paid freely. The shipment of currency South has drawn upon the banks to so great a degree that they are forced to contract their call loans, in order to keep in condition to accommodate legitimate business".

"Sterling Exchange steady at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109½; London, sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, long, 5·16¼@5·15; Paris, short, 5·13¾@5·12½; Antwerp 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 41@41¼; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 78⅝@79; Berlin, 71¾@71⅞."

—A Paris fashion writer says crinolines are on the return, and wider than could be expected.

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Negotiation—Where the Purchase-Money Went to—The Investigation Continued.

More Presidential Nominations—The Pennsylvania District Attorneyship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Alaska Job.

WASHINGTON, December 18.—There is considerable comment here to-day amongst Senators and members over that portion of the testimony of Robert J. Walker relating to subsidizing the *Chronicle* of this city in the interest of the Alaska job. This journal comes in for a large share of abuse in this connection, whether well founded or not to be yet developed.

After Baron Stoeckl.

Should the evidence elicited by the House Committee on Public Expenditures warrant the belief that the Russian Minister has paid out any money for the purpose of corruption, a resolution will be offered in the Senate demanding his recall.

Further Investigation.

The committee met again to-day but elicited nothing important. Several witnesses have been summoned to appear to-morrow, from whom important evidence is expected.

Senator Edmunds

has prepared a bill repealing the act admitting Georgia to representation in Congress. From the fact that Edmunds is a member of the Judiciary Committee this may be taken as an indication of what is to be done with Georgia.

No Quorum in the House.

At 1 o'clock to-day a division of the House by tellers developed the fact that there was no quorum in attendance. Business was suspended, and Mr. Pettis (Pa.) announced the death of his predecessor, Mr. Finney.

Resolutions of Condolence

seconded in an able speech by Charles O'Neill.

Nominations.

The President has nominated Perry B. Spear to be Collector of the Seventh Pennsylvania district, and W. Cooper Talley to be Assessor of the same district, vice Swayne H. Englebert to be removed: upon the recommendation of Senator Buckalew.

The confirmation of Mr. O'Neill for District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was the consideration for their recommendation by Senator Buckalew. Mr Broomall, the member from the district, and Mr. Townsend, the member elect, sustain the present incumbents, who are both Republicans. The Philadelphia Republican members oppose O'Neill, who is a Democrat, but Jameson is a friend of O'Neill and Spear, and will endeavor to secure their confirmation.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President presented a memorial from the manufacturers of Detroit in reference to the tariff, currency, etc.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition of volunteer soldiers in the Soldiers' Homes, asking to be allowed their pensions while in the Homes.

Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the bill to abolish the franking privilege, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Mr. Sumner's resolution declaring the necessity for certain further guarantees in the reconstruction of the Rebel States, recommending its indefinite postponement.

Mr. Morton introduced a bill in reference to a site for the Executive Mansion. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, to provide for a provisional government in that State, and for other purposes.] Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented several memorials from the Oregon Legislature, asking aid from the Government for railroad and other enterprises.

Mr. Peters offered a resolution for the printing of 20,000 copies of the eulogies delivered on the late Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Adopted.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until January 5.

It appropriates for invalid pensions under various acts, $10,000,000; for pensions of widows, children, etc., of soldiers, $1,300,000; for navy pensions, $250,000.

Mr. Tift introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to consider the propriety of extending the time in which bankrupts may avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt act, and of reducing the fees. Adopted.

Mr. Morrill offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to transmit a report, showing the deficiencies in the appropriation for erecting the new agricultural building at Washington, with the cost of construction, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Butler (Tenn.) introduced bills to establish a Pension office in Tennessee, and to provide for a drawback in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Scofield introduced a bill giving to officers in the military and naval service, who were commissioned but not mustered in, pay according to the rank of commission. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Sypher presented the credentials of J. W. Menard as Representative from the Second district of Louisiana. Referred to Committee on Elections.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate bill to admit Midshipman Joseph Moorhead, of Ohio, to the Washington Insane Asylum, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Newsham asked leave to offer a resolution for a select committee to investigate election frauds and irregularities in Louisiana.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he would object, unless the resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Farnsworth did not understand why his colleague should object.

Mr. Niblack objected unconditionally.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire what further legislation is necessary to secure greater efficiency in the mail service of the Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. Prince offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report of claims against the Government for services in taking the census of 1860, and of the amount necessary to be appropriated. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to inquire as to the legality of the appointment of official or general assignees by certain United States Judges in contravention of the provisions and spirit of the Bankrupt law, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Ela offered a resolution reciting the fact of the voluntary liquidation of the Bank of the Metropolis in Washington, and of its nevertheless being still made a depositor for United States funds by disbursing officers, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to enable the Comptroller of the Currency to wind up the affairs of banks that have no offices or places of business; to stop the payment of interest to banks on debts which they owe to the United States, and to prevent insolvent banks being made depositors by Government disbursing officers. Adopted.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hill Murder.

Continued from the First Page.

Edward Newlin, a blind man, was called and stood aside.

William M. Baird had formed and expressed an opinion in the case, and feared it would interfere with the discharge of his duty as a juror, and having answered negatively the question by the Court, was challenged by the Commonwealth, and the challenge was sustained.

Jeremiah Weikhoff being called, was stood aside by the District Attorney without the assignment of any cause, which was objected to by the defense on the ground that this right applied only to regular jurors, and not to talesmen.

This raised a question which the Court took time to consider.

The Court was of opinion that the Commonwealth had an equal right to stand aside a regular juror and a talesman; but as no authority had been offered them and the question is quite new, they desired to give the prisoner the benefit of every possible doubt, and would therefore sustain the objection made by counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Weikhoff, being recalled to the stand, said he had no conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, but had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; yet he believed he could dismiss that opinion from his mind, and try the case solely by the evidence. No challenge was made, and the gentleman was accepted as a juror.

Anthony Ramsey called—Had no conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and in conversation had said he thought the case looked dark; but he had formed no opinion at all. The Commonwealth made no challenge, and the juror was turned over to the defense. Mr. Mann said to the Court that he doubted not the expression thrown out by the gentleman was sufficient to exclude him from the jury box. Upon being examined by the Court he said he had expressed an opinion, and the challenge for cause by the defense was sustained.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The Court was occupied this morning in disposing of petty prison cases, to which no interest whatever attached. The most of them were cases resting upon the larceny of small articles. They are being disposed of at the rate of thirty or forty per day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Spirits, etc., claimed by Bernard Mayer. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Spirits, etc., claimed by D. & J. Glanney. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Four Barrels Whisky, claimed by William Dorian. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. Four Barrels Whisky, claimed by Charles Hartnack. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. Whisky, etc., claimed by Charles McClaskey. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for United States.

The United States vs. Still, etc., claimed by James Wallace. Information for forfeiture. On trial.

George C. Bower had formed and expressed an opinion, and was challenged for cause.

J. F. Breiner had formed and expressed an opinion, and therefore was challenged.

H. J. Black was opposed to capital punishment, and was challenged.

Thomas M. Lewis was opposed to capital punishment, and was therefore challenged.

M. M. Miller, for the murder of whose wife Gottleib Williams was executed, was called, and he had formed an opinion in the case which it would require evidence to remove. He was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Thomas H. Lyman had conscientious scruples, and was challenged.

Robert Toppin, not being disqualified by either scruples or opinion, was not challenged, making the twelfth man selected.

Mr. Sheppard now proposed to exercise his right of peremptory challenge, and challenged Thomas Speroks, who was chosen yesterday.

Joshua P. Lukens called—Said he had partial scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and had formed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, but neither of these facts would interfere with the free exercise of his duty as a juror. He was not challenged, and took his seat in the jury-box.

Mr. Sheppard challenged peremptorily Eber Hutchinson, who was chosen yesterday.

Robert Edgar had formed an opinion, and was challenged.

George W. Melville had conscientious scruples, and was challenged.

Issac Ottenheimer said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged.

A. G. Barker had formed and expressed an opinion as to the case, and was challenged.

G. S. Blair said he had formed a decided opinion of the prisoner's guilt, and was challenged.

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Each share of stock will be entitled to an advance dividend, payable yearly, of twenty per cent. ($20) in tickets. Such dividends may be taken in single, season, or coupon tickets, which are transferable.

Regarding the success of the project there can be no doubt, as the building is intended for a public hall, to be used for

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FOURTH EDITIO

H A Y T I.

Progress of the War—The Gonaive Blockade—Destruction at Miragoane.

Railroading In the West—Th Maryland Murders.

FROM HAYTI.

By Cuba Cable.

Destruction at Miragoane.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Advices from Port-au Prince to the 5th have been received. At the capture of Miragoane by President Salnave many houses and a large quantity of produc were destroyed. The prisoners were all amnestie except a few of the chiefs. Salnave contemplate next an attack on Jacmel.

The Gonaives Blockade.

Chevalier, in command at Gonaives, offers t return the schooner E. A. De Hart with indemnity, which the captain refuses, demanding larger sum. The French and English vessel captured by him accept the proffered indemnity The diplomatic representatives acknowledge the present blockade as effective. The Unite States gunboat Nipsic arrived at Port-au Prince on the 4th.

FROM CHICAGO.

Railroading in the Northwest—A Desperate Fight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The regular trains run on the Union Pacific Railroad to Evanston, Utah, ninety-seven miles west of Bryan, the present terminus. The nine hundred and sixtieth mile has been reached, and is ready for inspection.

A desperate fight took place in a disreputable saloon on Clark street last night, between the detectives and a gang of thieves, resulting in the shooting and mortally wounding of a desperate character named Thomas Cady, whom the detectives were trying to arrest.

The American Minister at Constantinople.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Washington telegram says the recall of our Minister, Mr. Morris, at Constantinople, is very probable, he having become very obnoxious to the Turkish Government as a sympathizer with the Cretans. Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, is urging the change, being directed so to do by the Sultan of Turkey.

The Great Ox Coming to Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The great ox "General Grant," which has yielded over $16,000 to various charitable institutions, left this city to day for New York, from where, after a short stop, will he pass on to Philadelphia and Baltimore, reaching Washington in time to be roasted for the assembled multitude on the 4th of March. There was a large crowd in State street to witness his departure.

Fatal Accident.

WORCESTER, Dec. 18.—A lad named Thomas Stewart was run over at West Warren crossing yesterday, while coasting on his sled, and instantly killed.

Reward for Murderers' Arrest.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Governor Swann has offered a reward of $1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Douglas Love at Lonacoming, Allegheny county.

Evening Quotations by Atlantic Cable.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—U. S. Five-twenties dull at 78⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—2·30 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d. Corn firmer at 38s. 9d@39s. Peas, 45s. 6d. Bacon, 54s. 6d.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cotton steady; 10,000 bales sold at 25¼c. Flour dull; 7000 barrels sold at yesterday's quotations. Wheat declining. Corn quiet; sales of 36,000 bushels at $1·12@1·14 for old, and 98c.@$1 for new. Oats dull at 76@78½. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27·25@28. Lard quiet at 16¾@17¼. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¼; Reading, 96¾; Canton Co., 48; Erie, 39¾ Cleveland and Toledo 101½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 81½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110½; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 86¼; New York Central 130; Illinois Central, 143; Cumberland preferred 36½; Virginia 6s, 56¾; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 125¼; 5-20s, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 107½; do. new, 109⅞; 10-40s, 105⅛. Gold, 134⅞. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange 109½.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—Cotton steady and quiet at 24½c. Flour dull, quiet, and unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $2·30@2·85; prime $2·10@2·25. Corn firm; white, 94@96c; yellow, 98c.@$1. Oats, 68@72c. Rye $1·50@1·55. Pork active and firm at $27@27·50. Bacon active and excited; rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17¼@17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 16c. Lard active and excited at 17½c.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Net receipts of Cotton for the week 313 bales Sea Island and 1·,791 bales of uplands; coastwise, 163 bales Sea Islands. Total receipts, 476 bales Sea Islands and 15,794 bales uplands. Exports to Liverpool, 2796 bales; to the Continent, none. Stock in port, 3157 bales Sea Islands, and 37,047 bales uplands. The market is firm and a fair demand. Middlings, 23¼ and 23½ is asked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 City 6s, New c&p 2ds......100½	100 sh Read R......48·44
$3000 Phil & E 7s...... 81	100 do... s30wn 48 44
$2000 do.......c.. 81	100 do....s60wn..48 44
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ser......106	100 do....s3 wn..48 44
$2000 do. 1 ser......105	100 do......b30.. 48⅝
500 sh Ocean Oil....b5.. ¾	34 do 48½
20 sh Penna R.... 2d.. 53⅞	100 do......b30.. 48⅝
100 sh Read R......b12.. 46¾	100 do 48⅝
100 do......s10. 48 44	100 do 48½
200 do......s30 48 44	100 sh Cata Prf.......c.. 33½
	100 do......b30.. 33½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh V R 6s.. n b.. cp..s5wn...... 91	300 sh Reading......ls.. 48⅞
$1000 do......b4 91	100 do ....s5&in.. 48⅞
$100 Phila 5s...... 81	100 do........ 48⅞
5 sh Com'l B...... 57	200 do........ 48⅞
49 sh Penna R......ls.. 53⅞	100 do.....s5wn.. 48⅞
10 do 53¾	100 sh Cata Prf...... 30

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